

Herald Tribune

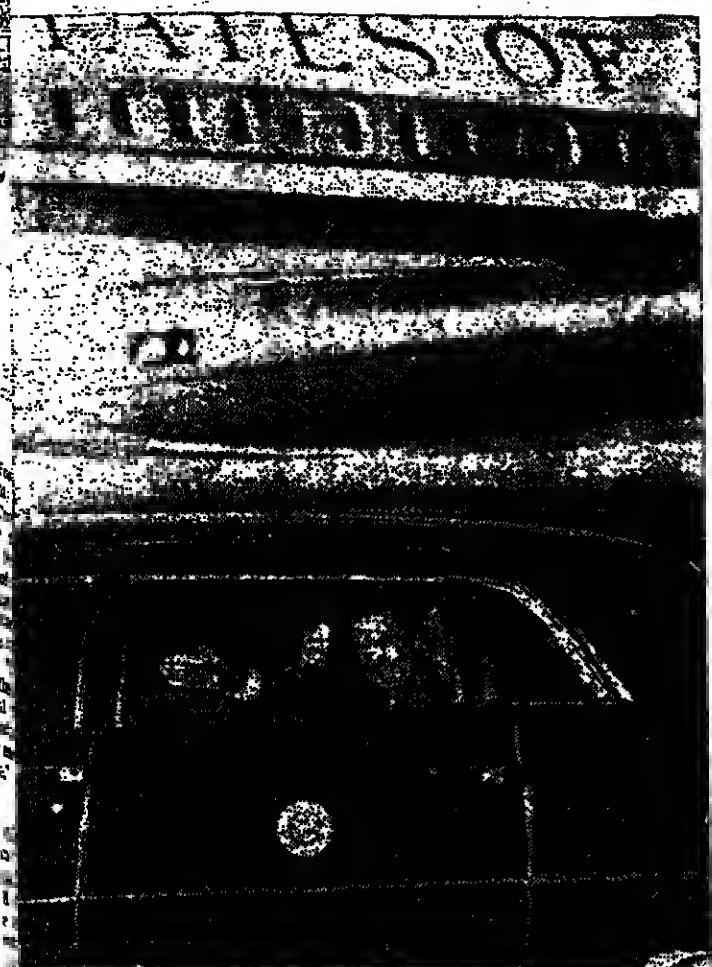
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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 45-53. Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-53. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 40-50. Tomorrow: occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 45-51. CHICAGO: Light. BREEZE. Temp. 35-47. NEW YORK: Temp. 35-45. Yesterday's temp. 35-45.

27,721



HOME GROUND—President Nixon waves from car window yesterday in Anchorage, Alaska, after arriving in his plane, Spirit of '76 (rear), from a week-long visit to China.

As U.S. Allies Differ About Summit

Sato Asserts Taiwan Belongs To People's Republic of China

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Premier Eisaku Sato told parliament today that Taiwan belongs to the People's Republic of China.

Observers said it was the first time he had made such a statement on the territorial issue.

Mr. Sato, commenting on President Nixon's visit to China and yesterday's communiqué on the American leader's talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, told a questioner: "In the United Nations, the People's Republic represents China."

"Based on this situation, we can say Taiwan is part of the People's Republic of China. It is a natural assertion that the Chinese mainland and Taiwan are inseparable and it is not a question of a third country argues."

Mr. Sato was asked which of the two existing governments he intended to treat as the legitimate government of China.

He replied: "The reason why Japan concluded a peace treaty with Nationalist China (in 1952) was because it was a founder of the United Nations."

For Normalization

"But at present the People's Republic of China has a seat in the United Nations. If Japan wants to normalize relations with China, it must deal with the People's Republic."

The United States began a diplomatic campaign today to reassure its Asian allies that Mr. Nixon had not sacrificed their interests during his meeting with China's Communist leaders.

Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, left the presidential party at Shanghai this morning and flew directly to Tokyo to begin his delicate job.

Mr. Green is to visit 11 countries, accompanied by John Holdridge, the far east specialist on the National Security Council staff of Henry Kissinger. Mr. Holdridge was also a member of the President's mission to China, and he had accompanied Mr. Kissinger there on his two earlier visits.

The two emissaries scheduled a meeting tonight with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials. They leave Wednesday morning for South Korea.

In Japan, Mr. Green will presumably seek to bolster Mr. Sato, who is coming under increased attack by critics who say he has clung too long to Taiwan at the expense of improving relations with Peking. Mr. Sato, a deeply conservative politician, has cooperated for years with American efforts to keep Taiwan in the UN and to keep Red China out.

Another problem facing the presidential emissaries is the widespread belief in Asia that there were secret agreements or understandings in Peking that were left out of the communiqué.

Besides Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam, Mr. Green will visit also the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand.

Taiwan Sees No Peace

TAIPEI, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The Foreign Ministry of the Chinese Nationalist government today expressed strong disapproval of the communiqué issued in Shanghai yesterday.

In an 850-word statement, the ministry said that contrary to Mr. Nixon's hopes, the President's visit would not bring a generation of peace and relaxed tensions in the Asian and Pacific region but is causing "diametrically" the opposite.

The statement said that the question of Taiwan could be solved only when "the government" of the Republic of China, the sole legitimate government elected by all the people of China, has succeeded in its task of the recovery of the mainland, the unification of China and the deliverance of our compatriots.

"There is definitely no other alternative," the statement said.

Saigon Satisfied

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—A senior official of the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said today (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Nixon Sets TV Report On Summit Address Expected Within Two Days

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—President Nixon returns tonight to a capital eagerly awaiting details of his history-making eight-day visit to China.

The President, whose 9 p.m. (1020 GMT) arrival with Mrs. Nixon and his official party will be covered on network television, will be greeted by a turnout of virtually all of this capital's diplomatic colony as well as government and congressional figures.

One diplomat who will be absent is Nationalist Chinese Ambassador James C. H. Shen, whose government today strongly criticized Mr. Nixon's journey. Mr. Shen said he was to be host at a dinner and couldn't make it out to Andrews Air Force Base for the President's arrival. But embassy officials said that his absence would demonstrate Taipei's disapproval of the U.S.-China summit.

The State Department invited the chiefs of the nearly 120 diplomatic missions in Washington to appear at the air base for the President's welcome home. U.S. government agencies had worked throughout the week to round up employees to attend the greeting ceremonies.

Report on 'Specifics'

En route home, the President told a crowd of greeters at a stopover that he would deliver a televised report to the nation on "the specifics" of his China trip.

Before giving that report, expected Wednesday or Thursday night, the President is believed to be planning to brief both his cabinet and congressional leaders on some 15 hours of talks he had with China's Premier Chou En-lai and his handling meeting with Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

After a 10-hour rest stop at Anchorage, Alaska, the Nixon party flew out of nearby Elmendorf Air Force Base for the 6 1/2-hour final leg of its return from Peking and a week which Mr. Nixon said had "changed the world." They took off at 1338 GMT.

On the flight from Shanghai to Anchorage, Mr. Nixon had conferred with aides and caught up on paperwork.

Chance for Peace

About 500 persons, including Alaska Gov. William Egan and former Gov. Walter E. Hickel, braved a bitter wind to see the President and Mrs. Nixon off at Elmendorf. Schoolchildren held aloft two huge scrolls saying: "Welcome home, Mr. President."

Before heading his plane, the Spirit of '76, the President spoke briefly to the schoolchildren and shook hands with spectators. Mr. Nixon told them: "The chance for peace for this generation is greater than it's ever been since World War II."

Pending the President's landing here, Washington had the 2,000-word U.S.-Chinese communiqué of yesterday to scrutinize, chew over and either accept or gag on.

Curiously, the most vigorous criticism came from Mr. Nixon's own Republican party, with leading Democrats—with the notable exception of Sen. Barry Goldwater—welcoming the trip.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



GUERRILLA WARFARE—Suspected Palestine guerrilla hideouts in a small town in South Lebanon being blown up by Israeli troops who moved into area on Sunday.

Big U.S. Trade Deficit in January But 6 Economic Indexes Move Up

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The government's composite index of leading indicators of the economy rose strongly in January, but the size of the increase was magnified by a downward revision of the December index, the Commerce Department reported today.

In a separate development, the nation showed another large trade deficit of \$318.9 million in January. A continuation of trade deficits for some months following the recent realignment of currency exchange rates, which included a sizable effective devaluation of the dollar, had been generally expected.

The composite index of leading indicators was 134.8 in January on a preliminary basis, with 1967 taken as 100. This was up 2.3 percent from December, an unusually large increase. But the original December figure of 133.4 was revised downward to 131.8, as several of the 13 indicators used became available after the initial report.

Despite the revisions, which are customary in this economic series, the index of leading indicators has shown an unmistakable strong upward trend since at least the spring of last year. So far this trend has not been followed, however, by an equally strong upturn in general business activity.

Harold C. Pesser, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, commented on the January preliminary report in a statement. He said: "The sustained upward trend in the composite index of leading economic indicators during the past 15 months, coupled with the recent intensification of that upturn, support the projections of strong economic gains in 1972."

The index contains 12 indicators with a good historical record of predicting general business, of which eight are now available for January. Six of those eight rose and two declined.

Those showing improvement in January were new orders for dur-

able goods, initial claims for unemployment insurance, industrial materials prices, stock market prices, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and the ratio of price to unit labor cost. Declining were the average work week and building permits.

The export-import deficit in January, at \$318.9 million, was a little higher than in November and December but well below the October peak of \$621.4 million.

The figures continue to be distorted by the effects of dock strikes. In addition, the effective devaluation of the dollar means that a given volume of imports is reported at a higher dollar figure, and a given volume of exports at a lower dollar figure, than before.

As most docks were working for most of January, both exports and imports showed an increase of nearly 10 percent over December with imports reaching a record level of \$4.54 billion. Exports, not a record, were \$4.22 billion.

Summit Parley of EEC '10' Will Be in Paris in October

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Common Market foreign ministers together with representatives from the four applicant countries agreed today that the European summit would take place in Paris during the third week of October, possibly the 19th.

Apparently with minimum difficulty, they also agreed on the main items on the summit agenda and they are to hold a series of further preparatory meetings among themselves for at least the next three months.

Walter Scheel, the German foreign minister, said it had been an "excellent meeting" and Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, who is the Council of Ministers' current chairman, indicated his satisfaction with the talks.

But the agreement was no surprise. President Georges Pompidou of France has been urging the nine other governments to hold a Paris conference as a curtain-raiser to the enlarged European Economic Community for some time. The October date was arranged to enable Ireland, Norway and Denmark to hold their referendums on EEC entry before-hand, so that they would be assured of their status at the summit.

The summit will be principally concerned with three main areas. Firstly economic aid and monetary union and the community's social program. Secondly, political cooperation among the Ten and the future of the community's institutions—the commission and the European Parliament. Lastly, the EEC's relations with the rest of the world would be debated.

Under this last heading, the summit would separately discuss its relations with other industrialized countries like America and Japan.

It would also discuss the Community's bloc countries and relations with the developing world.

In particular, Britain, which was represented today by Geoffrey Rippon, who handled the entry negotiations, is pleased that the talks about economic and monetary union will include ideas for other forms of cooperation—notably in industrial, technological and regional policies.

These are subjects where the community has marked time during the past few years and everyone, existing members and the others, is expecting EEC enlargement to give impetus to problem-solving in these fields.

Earlier communiqués indicated the Israelis went on with the operation, attacking bases up to 30 miles inside Lebanon, despite a UN Security Council resolution calling for their immediate withdrawal.

First Disclosure

Israeli military spokesmen refused to give full details of the operation. The first army disclosure of today's fighting came in the following announcement:

"This morning, the exchanges of fire between Israeli forces and guerrillas in the area of the Fatahland, an area of southern Lebanon where an estimated 5,000 guerrillas are camped under an agreement with the Lebanese government."

Returning soldiers told reporters that some of the houses had been blown up with guerrillas still inside them, Reuters reported.

[They said they had been welcomed by Lebanese villagers who sometimes led them to guerrilla hideouts, and begged the Israeli officers to supply them with arms so they could defend themselves against the guerrilla menace.]

[They found many weapons and equipment, some of it of Chinese manufacture, they said. In several places, they found the little red book of quotations by Mao Tse-tung.]

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Israelis Pull Out Of Lebanon After Four-Day Assault

TEL AVIV, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Israeli forces returned home tonight from a four-day operation against Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon, Israeli radio announced.

The radio said in its 8:30 p.m. English-language news bulletin that the force, made up of tanks, armor, infantry and engineering units, was back from the action which was aimed at "breaking the back of the terrorist movement in the area."

Guerrilla resistance was "occasional," a military spokesman said, and consisted of mortar shots.

There was virtually no contact with regular Lebanese troops.

The radio said 11 Israeli troops were wounded in the action since Friday. It estimated guerrilla losses at 50 to 60 killed and 100 wounded.

The radio said the forces blew up at least 21 houses serving as guerrilla staging grounds and captured quantities of weapons and military supplies. It made no mention of any prisoners being taken.

The radio said the operation reached its climax today with artillery barrages and aerial bombing of guerrilla targets in the "Fatahland," an area of southern Lebanon where an estimated 5,000 guerrillas are camped under an agreement with the Lebanese government.

Speaking guerrilla spokesmen in Beirut, the radio said Israel had "occupied Fatahland."

It said the four-day operation was aimed at stopping guerrilla attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets and forcing the hand of the Beirut government in its conflict with the guerrilla organizations.

Returning soldiers told reporters that some of the houses had been blown up with guerrillas still inside them, Reuters reported.

[They said they had been welcomed by Lebanese villagers who sometimes led them to guerrilla hideouts, and begged the Israeli officers to supply them with arms so they could defend themselves against the guerrilla menace.]

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UN Body Tells Israel to End Lebanon Raid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 28 (NYT).—The Security Council unanimously demanded early today that Israel cease all military action against Lebanon and "forthwith withdraw all its military forces from Lebanese territory."

The United States reluctantly joined the 14 other council members in voting for the three-paragraph resolution after the council had rejected a U.S.-sponsored sentence as a preambular sentence "all actions which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives."

The sentence was intended as an allusion to attacks by Arab commandos against Israel as well as to Israeli Army operations.

The vote on this sentence was eight in favor, four against and three abstentions. Under the rules of the council a majority of nine is required to win a vote.

Chinese, Soviet Stand

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China voted against the preamble. They and several other members of the council had pressed for a much stronger resolution, which would have condemned Israel, Soviet delegates called for sanctions against Israel.

Edward Ghorra, the Lebanese delegate, charged that Lebanon for the third consecutive day was being subjected to "unprovoked aggression by a military state which has the power and support of the United Nations." He said that Israeli forces were occupying villages, burning down houses and inflicting heavy casualties on the civilian population.

Jacob Gorn, the Israeli delegate, said that Israeli forces were compelled to cross into Lebanon again this morning in exercise of their right of self-defense after they had been heavily shelled by Palestinian commandos operating from Lebanese soil.

Leone Dissolves Parliament, Decrees Elections for May 7

ROME, Feb. 28 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone dissolved parliament today after months of venomous and confused political infighting that caused two governments to collapse within six weeks.

Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government then set May 7 as the date of the elections.

Originally, elections were scheduled for May 1973, when parliament's five-year mandate ended. But political sources said Mr. Leone finally decided that stable government for the next 15 months was impossible under existing circumstances.

Mr. Leone issued decrees dissolving the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies less than 48 hours after Mr. Andreotti and his 23-member cabinet resigned.

Mr. Andreotti formed a government composed only of fellow Christian Democrats after trying to revive the center-left coalition which has governed the country more or less continuously since 1963.

But it lasted only eight days before the Senate defeated it Saturday in its first vote of confidence.

Mr. Andreotti's government was the 33rd since the fall of Fascism in 1943, the sixth since the last national election in 1958 and the shortest-lived of any in the last 35 years.

About 37 million voters will elect 315 senators and 630 deputies.

Seventy-three parties and nine groups ran in 1968, but only nine parties, led by the Christian Democrats and Communists, gained seats in parliament.

The latest crisis erupted Jan. 15 when Premier Emilio Colombo resigned after 17 months in office, bringing down the coalition of his own Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

The four parties were deeply split on a variety of issues, especially on how to handle the worst economic recession since World War II and what to do about the explosive divorce issue.

The three other coalition partners refused to join the Christian Democrats again because the Roman Catholic party rejected demands that it renounce Catholic efforts to repeal a divorce law passed 14 months ago.

Aldrin, Second Man on the Moon: A Postscript

By Wayne Warga

LOS ANGELES—Carl Jung, the brilliant scientific explorer of psychology, theology and mythology, once remarked that "space flights are merely an escape, a fleeing away from oneself, because it is easier to go to Mars or to the moon than it is to penetrate one's own being."

Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin Jr., a scientific explorer of note himself and one of the first two men to step onto the moon, found Jung's remark in a newspaper not long ago and remarked, somewhat ruefully, "If he only knew the whole story."

For Col. Aldrin, a highly educated and motivated man, the peculiar hazards of being an American hero began in July, 1968, when Apollo 11 splashed down in the Pacific. The splashdown, for Col. Aldrin, was the beginning of another odyssey which would lead him out of the U.S. space program and out of the Air Force, where he had spent all of his adult life.

His Partners

His partners on the historic voyage in July, 1968, have faded from the public's eye.

Neil Armstrong, the first man to step on the moon, leads a life of relative obscurity as a professor at the University of Cincinnati.

Michael Collins, who stayed in the command ship while Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin walked on the moon, briefly joined the U.S. State Department and is now an executive at the Smithsonian Institution.

Col. Aldrin left NASA almost a year ago and returned to the Air Force as commander of the Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

"I speak for myself, of course, but I think the others would agree that everything was fine until splashdown. We had been so busy preparing to go to the moon that we were unprepared for the impact the trip would have on our lives."

Not Lifeline

"I remember, just as we were finishing our public relations trip around the world, I remarked that the long biological isolation after splashdown was heaven compared to what was happening now and we all agreed."

"I remember one day picking up a copy of Life magazine with a story on us in it. They owned the rights to our personal stories during the flight and the stories about our families. I remember reading the story and thinking, 'If only it was really like that.' Here were all the happy contented wives and children smiling out from happy backyards with husbands standing proudly by."

"Well, the fact is that the husband probably flew halfway across the country to pose for the picture, the kids were half strangers to him and the wife was scared to death about any number of things. We were portrayed as perfect all-American people."

"Well, all-American maybe, but not perfect. There's no such thing. We had problems just as everyone does. The pressure to excel, to accomplish, was intense. So was the wear and tear of internal politics and rivalry. Fecdes existed in the space program just as they do everywhere."

"The wives? Let's face it. Virtually all of them are service wives, a long and honorable tradition. My mother was one and so is my wife. There was no way to prepare them for what they would go through."

"There were special anxieties connected with sitting at home with television cameras and newspapermen on the front lawn waiting for something to go wrong. And then they'd have to go out and confront these people and one and all they said, 'I'm thrilled, proud and happy.' Joan did it too, but later she told me she had lied without realizing it."

Hazards for Kids

"The hazards for kids having an astronaut father are worth mentioning too. We are apart even more than most busy fathers are separated from their children. Then, the kids would have to remember that smiling, perfect guy they saw on television they knew was their dad with that exhausted inattentive guy who sometimes got home to spend Friday with his family but was sound asleep by 8 o'clock."

Col. Aldrin graduated third in his class at West Point and has a doctor's degree in astronautics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology—but the perils of a public life can be extreme, even for such a highly trained person.

An intent listener and an intense talker, he is easily at home in the jargon of his special technology yet uncomfortable with the imprecise language of philosophy. But he spoke willingly about his unusual journey since returning from the moon.

En route would be a one-month stop at a hos-



Edwin E. (Buzz) Aldrin

pital to undergo psychiatric treatment because, as Col. Aldrin puts it, "the whole thing gradually got to be too much. It has been kept some-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Also Read on Radio

Communique's Complete Text
Printed in Peking Newspaper

PEKING, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Just hours after President Nixon left China for home today, the Chinese people read in their controlled press that the United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the world's people.

This, and other points of U.S. policy, including that toward Indochina, were published on the front page of the Communist party journal, the People's Daily, which carried the full text of yesterday's Chinese-U.S. communique.

Also today, Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, seemed to rule out the possibility of a return trip to the United States when he talked to reporters after seeing President Nixon off at the Shanghai airport.

Israeli Army
Pulls Out of
S. Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

terrorists in the Mt. Hermon region continued. Israeli forces had one injured. Israeli forces hit terrorist bases between Kafer Kook and Yanka.

2nd. Hermon lies on the Israeli-Lebanese-Syrian frontier. Kafer Kook is 23 miles north of the border, and Yanka is seven miles farther north, close to Syria.

During the night the guerrillas responded with six mortar attacks against Israeli troops and settlements on the Golan Heights of Syria, spokesmen said, but the fire was not returned.

The spokesman said guerrillas in Syria had tried to divert the Israelis "to split our effort onto other fronts." The Syrian regular army had not entered the fighting, they said, and guerrillas from Syria had not penetrated into Israeli territory.

A guerrilla spokesman in Damascus said guerrilla anti-aircraft fire hit an Israeli plane north of Arish and it was seen heading in flames toward Israel.

"The guerrillas made a similar claim yesterday.

Today Israeli military spokesmen dismissed both claims as "ridiculous."

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army followed the Israeli withdrawal by moving into the area formerly occupied by Palestinian guerrillas.

"This time, we intend to occupy the guerrilla positions and keep them," a Lebanese Army colonel said at Rachaya Poshkar, one of the towns attacked by the Israeli force.

Newsmen at the scene reported that as the Israelis left, their tanks clanked slowly in single file down a new road they bulldozed in the area yesterday and today.

In Beirut, Premier Saeb Salam met with his cabinet in emergency session to discuss the four-day offensive. At the same time, el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat met with Arab ambassadors and sought aid from their governments for the guerrilla movement.

Political sources said there was urgent discussion in official quarters about a possible amendment to the Cairo agreement of November 1969, which would more strictly restrict the activities of the guerrillas.

Mr. Salam hinted at changes in the Cairo agreement when he told newsmen after the 90-minute cabinet meeting: "The situation at the time necessitated that agreement. But the situation between Lebanon and the guerrillas is not a question of a piece of paper but of understanding."

Kuznetsov Warns
Against Closing of
2 Munich Radios

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Anatoly Kuznetsov, the Soviet writer who defected to Britain two years ago, warned today that the closing down of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty "would be one of the gravest political mistakes."

The Munich-based station, which broadcasts to Russia and Eastern Europe, have been described by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as relics of the cold war that should be shut down.

Mr. Kuznetsov said in a letter to the Times of London: "I, a Soviet writer, like all Soviet intellectuals, had for many years learned the lesson from our sources only—foreign broadcasts. They told the truth and gave hope."

"A good transistor radio is the greatest treasure for every thinking person in the Soviet Union."

The writer is best known in the West for his novel, "Babi Yar," about the Nazi slaughter of Ukrainian Jews.

U.S. Is Urging
China to Join
Arms Talks

Will Stress the Point
At Geneva Conference

GENEVA, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The United States wants China to take part in this year's disarmament negotiations, which begin tomorrow, American officials said today.

Joseph Martin Jr., named by President Nixon as the new U.S. negotiator at the 25-nation Geneva Conference, will in his opening statement stress Washington's wish that all nuclear powers participate in the talks, the officials said.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have taken part since the conference began in 1962. China and France, the two other nuclear nations, have stayed away.

Both Western and Communist officials say they feel confident that if China comes to Geneva the French will follow.

How to Make Invitation

The first order of business this year is how to invite Peking to send a delegation, conference officials said.

This can be done, they said, either by issuing a formal invitation from the conference as a whole or through the United States and the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen.

Another possibility would be for each delegation to express a wish to have China take part.

The Geneva Conference has to its credit the negotiation of the limited nuclear-test-ban treaty, the Washington-Moscow "hot line," the prohibition of underground nuclear tests, the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and, last year, the outlawing of biological weapons.

The main theme on this year's agenda is the banning of underground nuclear tests, excluded from the 1963 partial test-ban pact.

Peking Visit

American officials said it is not known whether the question of Chinese participation at the Geneva talks was brought up during President Nixon's visit to China.

It is possible that this was done on a lower level, they said.

In any case, American desire to have China join the conference was communicated to Peking beforehand via countries which have diplomatic relations with the Chinese.

The disarmament conference is not a United Nations committee as such.

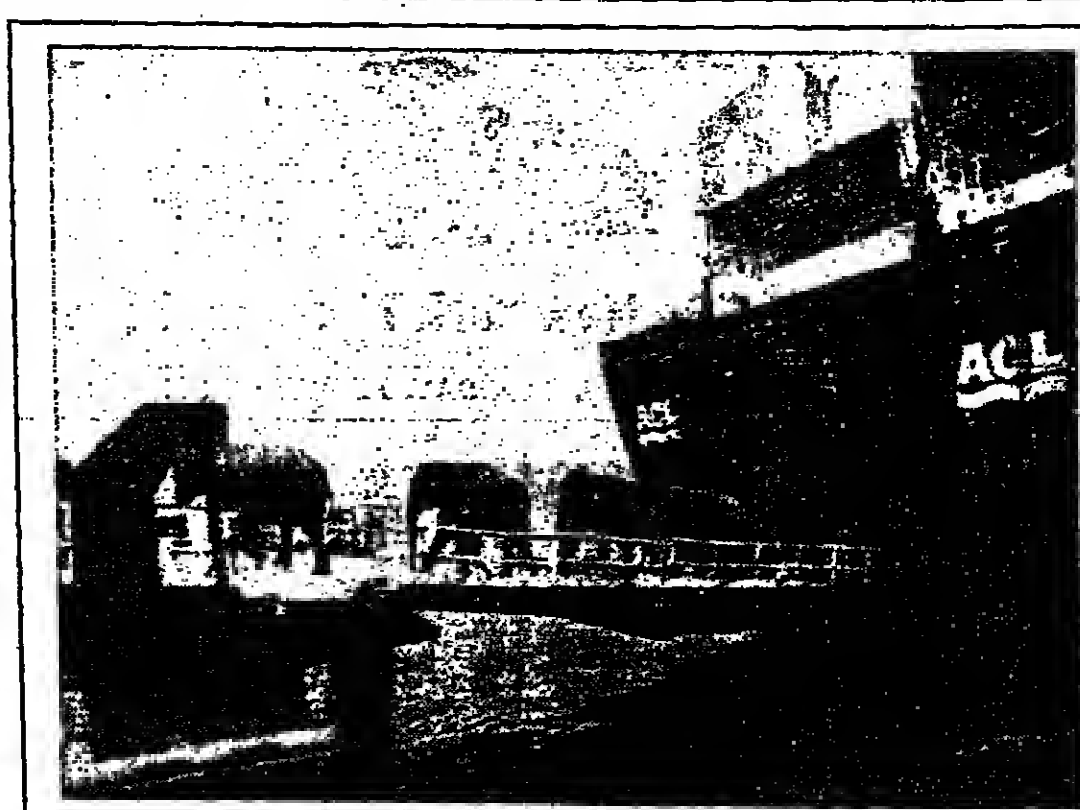
Since China's membership in the world organization, however, conference participants doubt that any significant progress can be achieved without Peking.

Athens Court Jails
Two Alleged Reds

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (AP).—A five-member appeals court today sentenced two alleged Communists to eight months imprisonment for carrying false identity cards, after failing to convict them on a charge of subversive activity. A third man was acquitted. The three were tried for allegedly engaging in anti-regime activity by distributing pamphlets and illegally operating printing machines. But the court was unable to find any proof of these activities.

Krag Arrives in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 28 (AP).—Danish Premier Jens-Otto Krag arrived here today for talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt during a private two-day visit.



UNLOADING TRUNKS—Nineteen elephants, 12 trained ones and seven baby ones, seen unloading at Port Elizabeth, N.J., Sunday. The gentle pachyderms were purchased from the Smart Circus in England and will be transported by train to Florida to join "The Greatest Show on Earth," Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey.

Nixon Slates
A TV Report
On China Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

exception of presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey—generally praised the President.

Rep. John N. Ashbrook, the Ohio Republican who undertakes to speak for the party's conservative wing and who has challenged Mr. Nixon for the GOP nomination this year, accused the President of selling out the Nationalists on Taiwan.

"Shocked and dismayed" at the President's agreement to "initiate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Taiwan," Rep. Ashbrook said: "This apparently has been done in the absence of any concessions whatever on the Communist side."

"Would Be Dismayed"

Sen. John G. Tower, a conservative Texas Republican, said he "would be dismayed if the President had indeed acceded to the unilateral abandonment of Taiwan."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said that Mr. Nixon "got the best possible deal under the circumstances." In his view, he said, "the joint communique contains a great deal of substance, much more than I anticipated, a good deal of candor, a recognition we belong to different societies but also the need to coexist and live with one another."

In a floor speech later, Sen. Mansfield rejected the view of Sen. Humphrey, of Minnesota, that Mr. Nixon had pulled the rug from under the Taiwanese, and praised the President for opening "the way to bring about in time—and the sooner the better—an era of peace and stability throughout East Asia."

Commenting on the communique's words on Taiwan, Sen. Mansfield, a scholar on Asian affairs, said: "Both Peking and Washington now see China as one entity and it is interesting to note that this has long been the view not only of Mao Tse-tung but also of Chiang Kai-shek."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., said the communique in his view reflected the Nixon Doctrine, which "contemplates the eventual absence of American ground forces in Asia."

House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, called the communique an "encouraging first step" that would "promote understanding between the United States and China."

Humphrey's Caution

Sen. Humphrey, who is running again for the Democratic presidential nomination after being defeated by Mr. Nixon in 1968, said he "applauds and supports" the President's effort to open communication with mainland China, but he urged "considerable prudence" in any further initiatives.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the front-running Democratic candidate, said he was for the present, an aside.

Political observers called the China trip and its unprecedented television coverage a huge plus for Mr. Nixon in this election year, but some noted that November was still more than eight months away and economic issues probably would overshadow foreign policy by then anyway.

Different Color
In Moon Sample

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The Luna-26 moonrock is a lighter shade than that obtained on previous Soviet missions and is the color of cement spilled from a bag, Pravda said today.

The Communist party newspaper said scientists had yet to make a detailed examination, but agreed that it is lighter in appearance than that brought back by Luna-16 in September, 1970.

"It is gray like the ashes of an extinct fire or like cement spilled from a bag," the newspaper said. It added that the sample has a rather large, whitish particles four to six millimeters in diameter, which were absent from the Luna-16 sample.

The moonrock, which the Russians have said may be a billion years older than any yet obtained from the moon, was returned to earth Friday night by Luna-20.

News Analysis
Summit Result a Rectification,
Not a Surrender, by the U.S.

By Stanley Kamow

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon's concessions to the Chinese Communists during last week's summit were less a U.S. surrender than the rectification of nearly a generation of unrealistic American policy toward Peking.

It can be plausibly argued, therefore, that the President and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, were compelled to give more to the Chinese than they deserved precisely because the American decision to break two decades of deadlocked relations with the Peking regime was so long overdue.

Ironically, Mr. Nixon himself, as a senator and later as Vice President, had been among the conservatives who, back in the 1950s, vociferously equated any effort at a reconciliation with the Communists as treason.

So there is a certain justification in the Chinese contention that the United States is now correcting its past "errors." Or as the Chinese themselves say today: "We don't owe the Americans anything, but the Americans owe us much. Now they are redressing the balance."

The President's major concession to the Communists was a public pledge for the first time by the United States to withdraw all American forces and military installations from Taiwan, the island stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek's rival Nationalist government.

One China

Mr. Nixon acknowledged as well that the United States "does not challenge" Peking's claim that Taiwan is Chinese territory, and that there is only one China. He further reaffirmed that the Taiwan question should be resolved "by the Chinese themselves," thereby emphasizing that the United States no longer bears responsibility for the problem.

These U.S. positions thus concede to the Communists what they have been requesting for years. Moreover, in a complicated bit of diplomatic sleight of hand, the President and Mr. Kissinger also shrouded the American de facto commitment to Taiwan in ambiguity.

Speaking to newsmen in Shanghai yesterday, Mr. Kissinger asserted that the defense treaty with Taiwan "will be maintained." But this is contradicted by the passage in the summit communique that describes Taiwan as Chinese territory. For unless the administration intends to go back to the fiction that Chiang Kai-shek represents all China, which he plainly does not, the United States cannot maintain a defense commitment to a province of a country.

In principle at least, then, the President met the demands put forth by Premier Chen En-lai in a banquet speech last Monday, the day the summit opened in Peking.

In return, the Chinese agreed to somewhat diluted fashion to Mr. Nixon's proposals for scientific, sports, cultural and journalistic exchanges as well as bilateral trade. They also agreed, more cautiously than the President had anticipated, to receiving a "senior" U.S. diplomatic representative in Peking "from time to time" to discuss these and other subjects.

Concessions Weighed

Although Mr. Kissinger warned reporters against counting "who scored how many points on which issue," the President's concessions to the Chinese clearly outweighed their concessions to him.

The Chinese had the advantage from the start, for one good reason. They perceived that Mr. Nixon's intention to turn his China trip into a television spectacle would create expectations at home that he would have to satisfy.

In other words, they shrewdly calculated that the President would be anxious, after all the electronic publicity he had generated, to bring some kind of accord back to Washington. Hence they apparently hoisted him on his own tube by compelling him to acquiesce to their demands in order to leave China with an agreement.

It was their initial experience in television diplomacy, in short, and they performed brilliantly. They gradually brightened the spotlight on the President, first with an audience with Mao Tse-tung, then with a splash in the media and later by displaying him to the public.

Like other alien chieftains who have visited the Central Kingdom since the dawn of history, Mr. Nixon seems to have discovered by the weekend that he had been drawn deeper into the Chinese web than he had anticipated. When a President stays up until 5 a.m. to work on a communique, as Mr. Nixon did on Saturday, he is obviously fighting to defend his position.

Still, to view the result of the summit as a "yellow" by the President would be a mistake.

Loopholes Noted

In the first place, the final communique contains a good deal of loopholes and escape hatches through which Mr. Nixon can crawl should he regard Peking's future conduct to be disappointing.

For example, his pledge to withdraw U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan is termed an "ultimate objective."

In addition, the communique states that the troop pullout from the island is contingent upon the reduction of tension in the area—a vague phrase that the administration can define as it pleases.

Meanwhile, the Chinese agreement to "facilitate" scientific, cultural and other exchanges is also worded cautiously to permit Peking to improve its relations with the United States in small doses. The same is true for its agreement to receive a "senior" U.S. diplomatic emissary.

This suggests, consequently, that both sides are going to be feeling their way in the months ahead.

Mr. Kissinger stressed this in his recommendation to newsmen to interpret the communique "in terms of the direction to which it seeks to point."

More significantly, perhaps, the summit was not capitulation by the President to the Communists because there was simply no other way for the United States to reach an accommodation with the People's Republic of China. One side had to give. After more than two decades of pursuing an illusory China policy, the administration had no choice—unless, like its predecessors, it preferred to continue the myth that the Communists did not exist.

Thus the summit should be viewed as a beginning of a process. Despite all the confused fanfare, it was a tough beginning. But as the Mao poem advised the President did "seize" the hour.

N. Korean in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Ho Tan, North Korea's foreign minister, arrived from Moscow on a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia—the first at such a high level after more than 20 years of cool relations. North Korea opened its embassy in Belgrade in 1971.

U.S. Keeps Troops on Taiwan
Under Terms of 1954 Treaty

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The American forces on Taiwan, which President Nixon pledged yesterday in mainland China ultimately to withdraw, are there under a 1954 mutual defense treaty to help defend the Nationalist Chinese refuge and to support American troops in Vietnam.

There are reportedly 8,000 to 9,000 American military men on the island today in logistics, headquarters, advisory and housekeeping missions.

About half of the men are stationed at the Ching Chuan Kang Air Base in the center of the island near the provincial capital at Taichung. Transport planes often stop here on the way from Okinawa to Vietnam. The air base also has sizable repair facilities.

The American defense responsibilities are exercised by the Taiwan defense command headed by Vice Adm. Walter Baumbarger. The command, however, has only a few hundred men in it and is a skeleton that could be fleshed out if hostilities broke out.

The 13th Air Force has a forward headquarters on Taiwan that is a detachment from its main headquarters at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. It too has but a small number of men and only a few Phantom jet fighter aircraft.

There have been reports that the United States has deployed nuclear weapons on Taiwan but authoritative sources here and in Asia have said that this is not so. The United States never officially confirms or denies the presence of nuclear weapons anywhere.

The American Military Advisory Group on Taiwan numbers about 300 men. They help train the Nationalist forces and supervise the supply of American military equipment and weapons to those forces.

A large contingent of about 1,000 men are housekeeping personnel who maintain equipment, run post exchanges and perform administrative functions.

The Central Intelligence Agency and its subsidiary, the National Security Agency, have installations on Taiwan. U.S. government agencies also have extensive radio facilities to transmit to mainland China and to monitor broadcasts there.

The American commitment to Taiwan dates from the Korean War. When the Communist Chinese came to power on the mainland in 1949, after a civil war with the Nationalists, President Harry S. Truman said that the United States would not become involved in any conflict over the island to which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his followers had fled.

That changed when the Communist Chinese entered the Korean War toward the end of 1950. Mr. Truman affirmed American support for the Nationalists, began military assistance to Taiwan and ordered the Seventh Fleet to prevent an attack by either side across the Taiwan Strait.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower removed the restrictions on a Nationalist Chinese attack against the mainland in 1953 in what was known as the "unleashing of Chiang Kai-shek." No major invasion was ever attempted.

The 1954 treaty said that an armed attack in the West Pacific directed against the territories of Nationalist China or the United States would require each "to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional process."

The treaty defined Nationalist Chinese territory as Taiwan and the Pescadore Islands that lie in the Strait of Taiwan. American territory was defined as "the island territories in the West Pacific under its jurisdiction."

Under the pact, Nationalist

Ox Has Cold, Trip to China Is Postponed

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP).—Milton the musk ox, a present from President Nixon to the Chinese people, can't make the trip for at least two weeks.

He has a cold and a sore throat and "won't drink his milk," the director of the San Francisco Zoo, Ronald Reuther, said here today.

Milton and a female musk ox called Mathilda should have left for the Peking Zoo yesterday. They will go in mid-March barring further complications, the zoo director said.

Sato Shifts
His Stand
On Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

day that his colleagues were "comforted" by the Chinese-American communique.

"The communique seemed to indicate that both sides had to agree that no negotiated settlement of the war was in sight," the official said. "That is a comfort to us, because it means that they were unable to make a deal behind our backs."

Seoul Is Pleased

SEOUL, Feb. 28 (AP).—South Korea today welcomed the continuing support by the United States as reflected in the Shanghai communique.

India Warns on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, apparently angered by the Communist Chinese call in the Chinese-American communique for the self-determination of Kashmir, warned the big powers today to keep "hands off" India's Himalayan state.

Pravda Sees Unease

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP).—Pravda, the Communist party daily and the only Soviet paper published this morning, ran a factual, seven-paragraph story on the conclusion of President Nixon's trip under the colorless headline "R. Nixon in Shanghai."

Directly below this report, however, Pravda carried a dispatch from New York quoting criticism of the trip in the Daily World, newspaper of the U.S. Communist party. It said: "Instead of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the entire world, the agreement between Maoists and the U.S.A. will evermore sharpen tensions."

Soviet editors frequently quote foreign opinion to indicate their own views.

Russians, Czechs Sign
10-Year Cultural Pact

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia today signed a ten-year agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation, Tass reported.

The accord provides for joint scientific research and exchanges of teachers, cultural workers and students, the press agency said.

It was signed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Choupek, who arrived here yesterday.

A main topic during their talks, which opened today, was expected to be European security. Progress toward an all-European conference, persistently advocated by Moscow and its allies, was thought certain to come up.

Yankee Shuns Farewell Warmth,
Chinese Hospitality Is in a Flap

PEKING, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The Chinese people are so conscientious, they won't let you throw away your no-longer-needed underwear.

Dan Bacon, a reporter for the Newhouse Newspapers, purchased a pair of long underwear in Washington especially for his visit to the Great Wall.

Mr. Bacon wore the "longjohns" to the Wall in bitterly cold weather.

Then he tossed the underwear in his hotel room's wastebasket, thinking he wouldn't ever wear them again and could use the suitcase space for souvenirs.

The next day they reappeared. At checkout time Mr. Bacon again dumped them in the wastebasket and left for the Peking airport press bus.

Suddenly, a hotel attendant came running, the "longjohns" flapping in his hands.

"No, no!" Mr. Bacon shouted.

The message got through and Mr. Bacon finally was rid of the peaky underwear.

Aldrin, Second Man on the Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

what of a secret, but the fact of the matter is that I was on my way to having a good old American nervous breakdown. I realized it and asked for help. I needed a long stop to look inside myself.

"There is a sort of stigma attached to mental illness of any sort and because so much was at stake—for the space program, the Air Force, myself and my family—it was kept secret. I no longer agree. Maybe I can give some person somewhere the courage to face his problems by saying something about mine."

"I am proud of my recovery performance and my accomplishments since this experience, but I am concerned that too few people, in light of recent events, realize what happened."

"We Got to Be Rock-Solid"

"Astronauts are chosen for a number of reasons, but a major factor is our stability. We've got to be rock-solid in the head. But what's happened to me can happen to anyone. Can and does. It sounds like a cliché, but I'm a much better man for my down-and-up experiences."

"I don't think any of us really knew how to handle it. The day I had to address Congress I was petrified. Landing on the moon was child's play compared to it. I suppose that's how I'm different—I really would have preferred

going back to the moon than speaking before Congress and becoming famous. I uttered clichés. The only microphones I like are in the cockpits of airplanes or space capsules. Our language is cryptic and exacting—it has little emotion.

"It was about this time that I noticed changes in myself. I wasn't functioning at anywhere near my usual level. I had always been a self-starter, but now I needed someone to point me and tell me where to go. Our profession requires constant study and work. It was too competitive to get behind. Instead, we became public personages, the guys who simply had to attend such and such a convention or banquet. We became public relations men for the space program. We ceased to be astronauts in the technical sense the day our post-flight debriefing ended."

"I have spent my life involved in technology and aerospace. The change didn't suit me—I don't think it suits any of us. I decided to go back to the Air Force where all that I knew was still useful, or so I believed at the time. I also hoped sometime to be promoted to brigadier general. To be a general you must command and I didn't do much commanding at NASA."

Begins to Unwind

Shortly after he became commandant of the aerospace school at Edwards, Col. Aldrin says he "just sort of gradually unwound. I virtually ceased to function for brief periods of time and I couldn't get organized."

"I knew I was sick, so I went to various doctors and my commanding officer and told them I wanted psychiatric help. I was sent to Wilford Hall, an Air Force

hospital in San Antonio. People were informed an old neck injury put me in the hospital. This was only partially true."

Col. Aldrin, 42, will retire from the Air Force March 1, earlier than previously announced. He plans to spend about three months—until his three children finish school—at his home in Edwards, and then do some traveling.

He is a deeply religious man (he took communion on the moon and marched for Dr. Martin Luther King in Houston as a demonstration of his faith) and seriously committed to young people.

He is retiring as full colonel Wednesday, but his decision was made before he had been passed over the second time for promotion to brigadier general. He says that the 10 years away from the service and its ways has made catching up nearly impossible.

One can speculate as to the reasons for not promoting him and one certain speculation is that his brief bout with mental illness put a blemish on his chances.

Mention this and he will smile pleasantly and say, "I'm leaving that until later. The Air Force has been my life so far and I cannot really speak up yet."

"I'm writing a book. It is about my personal experiences as a man and an astronaut. I plan to say a lot of things in it. I'll tell you for sure it won't be like the old stories in Life magazine."

"The three of us in Apollo-11—with help, of course—wrote a book called 'First on the Moon.' My share of it last year amounted to 478 dollars. I suppose that's what you get for not telling it just like it was."

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WEATHER

ALGAEVE	4 39	Rain
AMSTERDAM	5 41	Very cloudy
ATHENS	5 53	Rain
BERLIN	10 11	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	11 18	Cloudy
BOMBAY	4 39	Rain
BRAZILIA	4 39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4 39	Rain
CALCUTTA	20 28	Partly cloudy
CARACAS	10 10	Snow
CHICAGO	3 34	Snow
COSTA RICA	14 17	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7 45	Rain
EDINBURGH	7 45	Rain
FLORENCE	22 24	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8 43	Very cloudy
GENEVA	2 48	Cloudy
HAMBURG	4 39	Rain
HARARE	15 18	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10 10	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	20 28	Cloudy
LONDON	11 18	Very cloudy
LYON	8 35	Cloudy
MADRID	9 48	Cloudy
MILAN	9 48	Rain
MOSCOW	6 23	Cloudy
MUNICH	4 39	Overcast
NEW YORK	4 39	Sunny
OSLO	12 15	Very cloudy
PARIS	4 39	Overcast
PRAGUE	9 41	Rain
ROME	15 18	Partly cloudy
SOBIA	7 45	Rain
STOCKHOLM	8 33	Overcast
TOKYO	18 25	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	7 45	Cloudy
VERONA	9 48	Rain
WARSAW	2 48	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	12 14	Sunny
ZURICH	8 46	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures based on 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Muck Wall Moved at 18 mph

Death Toll Has Risen to 66
In Washout of W. Va. Dam

MAN, W.Va., Feb. 28 (UPI)—The death toll in West Virginia's dam collapse now stands at 66, with some 300 persons reported still missing, Gov. Arch Moore told a news conference today.

Fifty-four of the dead have been identified, the governor said. He put the number of homeless at 4,000. At least 70 persons were treated for major injuries and 300 for minor ones.

National Guard men today searched the wreckage of every

house in Leno, for further bodies. The township has virtually vanished from the map. Bare hills and shattered boards are all that remain of most homes, and it was hard to imagine that 700 persons once lived in the coal camp.

In other towns too, houses were splintered beyond repair, furnishings and clothing were strewn everywhere. Dejected survivors sat outside their families' homes on boxes and crates as helicopters droned overhead and National Guard trucks rolled by continuously.

The West Virginia Legislature appropriated a million dollars for relief. The federal government has started shipping in 1,000 mobile homes to replace some of the 4,750 houses washed away or damaged when the dam broke. Homes in 14 towns were destroyed when the 30-foot water wall and mud smashed through the fragile coal-waste walls of a reservoir that leaked for miles back into the valley.

The dam's collapse disgorged a mountainous wall of water and sludge that had accumulated following three days of heavy rain atop a 20-inch snowfall.

After ravaging the nearest towns, millions of gallons of sludge poured farther down the valley, its destructive force lessening until finally the muck emptied into the Guyandotte River at this town, 18 miles from the dam.

The huge wave took more than an hour to cover the 18 miles.

Liability of Industry,
Government Studied

By Ben A. Franklin

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 28 (UPI)—The death toll in this coal-industry disaster today about the legal liability and moral accountability of the government and the mining industry for catastrophes like the one at the Logan County hollow, where at least 66 men, women and children are known to have drowned.

There appeared to be little prospect that specific responsibility for yesterday's disaster could be fixed on anyone, as is common in coal-field disasters.

In a statement in Washington today, the U.S. Geological Survey said that lack of federal or state regulation of coal-industry water impoundments has made the hazards of such dam failures "common" throughout the Appalachian coal fields.

The fatal Aug. 7, 1970, 19-months after the Aug. 7, 1970, shootings in the Martin County Courthouse in San Rafael, Calif., in which a judge was kidnapped from the bench and shot dead, along with three of his kidnappers, Miss Davis is accused of having helped plot the kidnapping, and of having furnished the guns.

Miss Davis, former assistant philosophy professor at UCLA, has been free since Wednesday night on \$102,500 bail.

Prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr., a special assistant in the California attorney general's office, has listed 109 persons who may be called to testify.

They included witnesses to the Martin County shooting in which Haley died, gunshop owners who will testify to Miss Davis's purchase of the guns brought into the courtroom by 17-year-old Jonathan Jackson, and a gasoline station attendant who allegedly saw Miss Davis in the area the day before the Aug. 7, 1970, incident.

Chief Defense Counsel Howard Moore said that the state has no evidence to show that Miss Davis at any time or on any occasion performed a criminal act.

Auto Makers
Given U.S. Option
On Safety Device

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).

The Department of Transportation has changed its auto-safety rules, allowing manufacturers to use passive-restraint systems for passengers as a substitute for ignition locks connected to seat-belt use next year.

Under previous standards, cars had to be equipped by Aug. 15, 1973, with a locking system making it impossible to start a car unless front-seat belts were hooked up, a department spokesman said.

But under the revision, auto makers may provide passive protection—such as air cushions—for front-seat passengers starting Aug. 15, 1973. Unaffected is the Aug. 15, 1975, deadline when all cars must have passive protection for all passengers.

E. A. Boez, a department spokesman, said the new standards will allow car makers an option to phase passive protection into production.

"We decided that it is impossible to ask the auto industry to put 10 million air cushions in cars at one time," Mr. Boez said. "We're giving them the opportunity to begin it earlier. It's a production problem, not a scientific or technical problem."

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DISASTER AREA—Small West Virginia community of Leno is completely wrecked after flash floods Saturday rushed through area destroying everything in their wake.

At GOP, Democratic Conventions

Americans in Europe to Get Political Voice

PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Americans living in Europe will be represented for the first time at the national political conventions this summer.

The delegation of Americans in Europe to the GOP convention starting on Aug. 21 in San Diego has already been chosen. The Democrats, however, plan to hold a sort of Democratic preference primary in order to pick delegates to their convention beginning in Miami Beach on July 10.

The Democratic coordinators in Europe, Angier Biddle Duke, the former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark, and Alfred R. Davidson, announced today that Democratic voters in Europe would be able to pick three delegates through a ballot which will be published in the English-language press in Europe.

Voters will be able to pick delegates pledged to the candidate of their choice. Though the delegates will be non-voting at the convention, Mr. Duke said today that they "would have access to the platform committee and their views will be reflected in the platform."

Absence of Vote
Democrats in Europe halted today's announcement as a "punch" to dramatize the absence of the vote overseas. "We are the last group of Americans without a vote."

The most recent estimates say there are between three and four million Americans abroad, including the military, with at least half that number in Europe. Although the military is ex-

cluded, civilian Americans' voting status depends on their individual home states, and varying state residence laws. In addition, some Americans who could meet the state voting requirements prefer not to so long as the states have not made a clear distinction between voting rights and state income tax obligations.

"We believe that state income taxes should be kept completely separate from voting rights—as it is in the federal law," explained Richard H. Moore, chairman of the Democrats in France today.

Mr. Moore said that there were currently universal enrollment bills before both the House and

Senate which would provide federal protection for the voting rights of Americans abroad. These bills, however, have been up before, and have never passed.

The delegates from the European Republican Committee will be headed by Clement Brown from France, chairman of the GOP committee in Europe, and Pier Talenti, from Italy.

"This representation from the European Republicans—which we greatly welcome—is just a part of the very energetic efforts which have been made to see that everyone has a chance to participate in the nominating process," Sen. Bob Dole, R., Kan., announced in Washington.

100 Are Injured as Uprising
In N.Y. C. Prison Is Quelled

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Nearly 100 inmates and guards were treated for injuries after a riot of correction officers stormed a Rikers Island prison cellblock to put down a three-hour uprising by youthful inmates.

Five hostage guards were freed unharmed when the assault force of club-wielding officers entered the cellblock under clouds of tear gas late yesterday afternoon and restored order after 15 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting.

Correction Commissioner Benjamin Malcom said 78 inmates and 17 guards were injured in the clash. One guard and one inmate were reported admitted to a hospital for observation.

Cause of the disturbance, second in a month in the cell-

block, was unclear. But Mr. Malcom described the damage as "very extensive," with every window broken, pipes ripped out, toilets broken and furniture smashed.

Board of Correction Chairman William Vanden Heuvel said the prison is the city's oldest and most antiquated, that overcrowding there is chronic, and that the youth shelter, where the uprising started, had been turbulent for weeks.

Mr. Malcom said none of the hostages was injured but that they suffered "severe mental anguish" during their ordeal. He said three of the hostages had been kept on a tier 25 feet above the floor with nooses around their necks made from torn sheets.

One injured guard, Anthony Sturillo, 25, described from a wheelchair in the hospital how the helmeted guards, equipped with tear gas and gas masks, retook the cell block.

"We came in the side gate," he said, "and tried to get through the barricades. They had scaffolds, sticks and pipes and were hitting us with toilet bowls."

Forecast by Priest

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, the anti-war priest released last week from federal prison, said yesterday he believed that the focus of protest in America was moving from college campuses to prisons where it would become far more bloody.

"I have an obscure feeling that the center of gravity of action and change is shifting to the prison scene," Father Berrigan said, pointing to the revolt last September in Attica State Prison in which 43 persons died.

"It's not going to be fun because it's not going to involve the privileged sons of the middle class and the fairly careful treatment of them," he said in a television interview.

Gen. V.A. Walters
Slated as Deputy
Director of CIA

PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—President Nixon has chosen Maj. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, military attaché to the U.S. Embassy in Paris, to become deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Government sources reported that Mr. Nixon has picked Gen. Walters to succeed Lt. Gen. Robert R. Cushman, of the Marines, in the CIA's No. 2 position, but that the government has held up announcement of the appointment out of deference to Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss.

Sen. Stennis is reportedly upset over the President's failure to consult with Congress over the major reorganization of national intelligence, which was announced Nov. 5.

Gen. Walters, who speaks eight languages, has been an official translator for Presidents Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon. He went to the Avonlea last December to translate during Mr. Nixon's summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou.

Contacted today at his home in Paris, Gen. Walters declined to comment on the reports.

Contributors' List Is Bared
By McGovern

Gives 42,000 Names, Bids Rivals Do Same

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D.-S.D., today made public a list of more than 42,000 contributors to his presidential campaign and challenged his rivals for the White House to do the same.

Sen. McGovern's accounting, which included 82 donors who gave more than \$1,000 each, put total campaign receipts at more than \$1.5 million.

Campaign strategists said they plan to plug Sen. McGovern's action in radio advertisements before the March 7 New Hampshire presidential primary.

Frank Markiewicz, political coordinator for the McGovern campaign, said he hopes the public accounting will help break down the impression that big hidden money supports campaigns. "He described the report as unprecedented and said it goes beyond the requirements of law."

Sen. McGovern earlier had proposed that all presidential candidates file full financial reports.

There was little immediate reaction from other presidential contenders informed of Sen. McGovern's plans.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., said, "I will abide by the law and the rules of the party." Neither would require the kind of disclosure Sen. McGovern made.

But Sen. Humphrey added that, within the limits of time and availability, his campaign headquarters will make available information about contributions.

In other presidential-campaign developments:

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., said last night in a television interview that he believes Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., means it when he says he won't be a candidate for president this year. But he added that if the Democratic convention, he comes back, "the candidate will be Sen. Kennedy. I am confident he will accept the nomination under those circumstances."

The predominantly black Loyalist Democratic party of Mississippi voted last night to negotiate with the regular party toward sending a unified delegation to the convention.

The Loyalists won national recognition at the convention four years ago when the regulars were denied seating by the convention on the ground that they did not adequately represent black Mississippi Democrats.

On Sixth Fleet Base
U.S. Embassy Officials Brief
Leaders of Greek Opposition

By Dan Morgan

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—American Embassy officials have been continuing their contacts with Greek opposition politicians and most recently briefed them on the American decision to seek some port facilities for the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Piraeus.

The contacts started last fall, after an outcry in Congress that Ambassador Henry J. Tasca had cut himself off from opposition opinion. The military-backed junta in Athens denounced the contacts as "inadmissible" at the time but both Mr. Tasca and his deputy mission chief, Robert M. Brandin, have since met with former political leaders.

The embassy has made it clear that the United States will continue to do so in the absence of parliamentary activity which, in democratic countries, provides a sounding board for public opinion.

Former Center Union Minister George Mavros and former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos of the Conservative National Radical Union were informed about the home port situation by Mr. Brandin shortly after news of the negotiations had become public.

"Backing" for Regime
Both of the former politicians said last week that they thought the establishment of a home port would give "tremendous political backing" to the regime. They said that they had the impression that the briefing was mainly a courtesy and that Washington had decided that security considerations had to be given priority in pressing for the facilities.

One American official said that as many as 10,000 sailors and American naval dependents would reside in the Athens area but that no new military installations would be involved.

The plan has also drawn criticism from extreme rightist nationalist elements in Greece which are restive over the deepening attachment of the country to the American super power. For instance, the rightist daily paper, *Estia*, has criticized the plan.

Continued tight press controls and restrictions on public debate have ruled out any deeper dialogue on the issue.

The Greek "opposition," if it can be called that, is weak and divided between those who favor some limited cooperation with the regime and others who shun it.

Continuation of 1968
A case in point is the opposition's handling of the 1968 constitution. This document was approved by 93 percent of the voters

in a referendum. It calls for a constitutional monarchy, elections and the resumption of normal political life.

However, it has never been put into effect by the regime and some who oppose the junta say that the time has come to demand its implementation.

On the other hand, both Mr. Mavros and Mr. Kanellopoulos, who meet regularly to draft unified stands, oppose implementation of the constitution. And they refuse to draw up a program of their own on the grounds that this would confer legitimacy on the regime.

"The government is pressing us to make a confession of accepting a constitution that was voted under martial-law conditions, in which half the articles are suspended and the other half are constantly violated," Mr. Mavros said last week. "Before we accept the constitution, we expect the government to respect it."

On the other hand, a local journalist said that those who oppose the regime ought to accept the constitution and challenge the military rulers to keep their promise of eventually restoring democratic institutions.

No Movement Seen
"Nothing is being prepared for the smooth movement forward," he said.

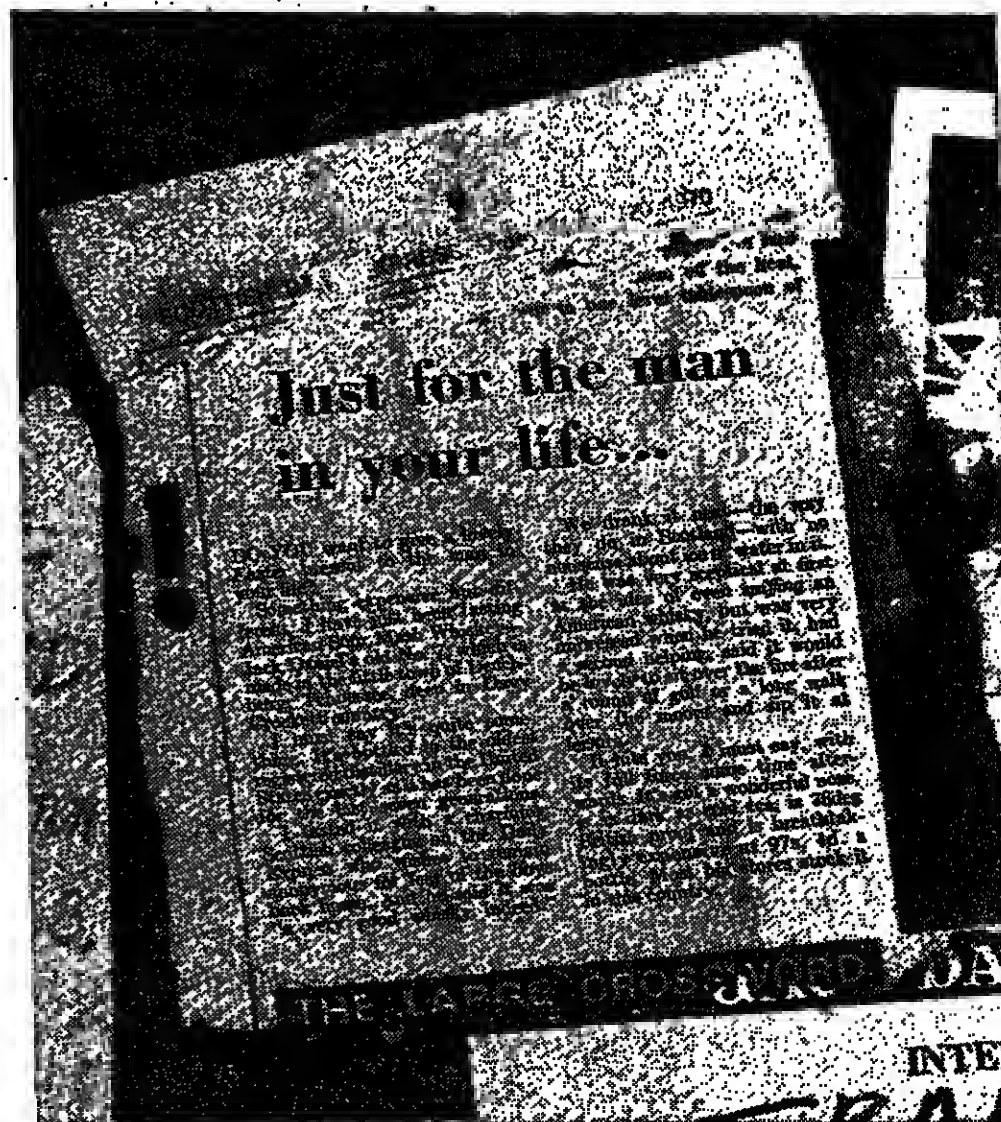
Government officials deny this. "The progress toward parliamentarism is a continuing one in Greece," one top official asserted last week.

He conceded that no timetable had been set but said that, when the time for elections came, "there will be a political organization expressing points of view of our revolution."

This suggested that the regime intends to found a party of its own at some point to challenge the parties of Mr. Mavros and Mr. Kanellopoulos. That this has not been done already has frequently been laid to the regime's weakness.

But an official said that "the fact that such a party doesn't exist now shows we don't have pretensions of organizing a totalitarian state."

Talks on Berlin Visits
BERLIN, Feb. 28 (UPI)—West Berlin and East German officials held a second meeting today to discuss arrangements for visits by West Berliners to East Berlin during the Easter and Pentecost holidays. More meetings are planned.



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Doctors Find Money Is Dirty,
Advise to Get Rid of It Quickly

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Money is dirty, two Kentucky doctors have concluded.

Writing in today's issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Drs. Berel L. Abrams and Norton G. Waterman, of the University of Louisville School of Medicine, warn that money is contaminated with germs.

The doctors borrowed \$13.47 worth of coins of all denominations and \$150 worth of small bills from assorted individuals and ran laboratory tests on them.

They found that 13 percent of the coins and 42 percent of the bills were contaminated with bacteria which might cause disease.

This prompted the researchers to advise, "Get rid of your money rapidly."

To which, they added: "This isn't much of a problem for most of us."

Job Standards

Among the FBI activities indicated in the documents are the following:

Instruction for interviewing job applicants for clerical positions with the bureau to "be alert for long hair, beards, mustaches, pear-shaped heads, truck drivers, etc." This document, dated Feb. 5, 1971, adds: "We are not that hard up yet."

Another document recommends the active recruitment of veterans because they "have been subject to discipline and orders" and "have already been relocated certainly at least once and have no fear of living in Washington, D. C."

Agency's Activities Detailed
Stolen Papers Cite Contacts
Between FBI, Private Firms

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Newly released documents said to have been stolen last year from the FBI indicate that the bureau maintains extensive "liaison contact" with banks, hotels, trucking companies and news media to "create goodwill and develop sources of new cases."

A list of eight colleges, 10 hotels, 16 miscellaneous companies, 17 trucking concerns, 18 banks and 13 broadcasting stations and newspapers was contained in one grouping of "current liaison assignments" in the Philadelphia area along with instructions for agents to maintain contact "at least once each six months."

This grouping was listed in one of scores of documents made public yesterday for the first time in what is described as a "virtually complete collection" of all the "political" materials stolen last March 8 from the FBI's bureau in Media, Pa.

Anonymous Group
A collection of the documents, including dozens that have been made public before by various politicians and news media, appears in the March issue of *Win* magazine, which says it received them from the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI, the anonymous group that has claimed credit for the theft.

The documents previously made public, verified by the U.S. Justice Department as authentic, showed evidence of widespread surveillance by the FBI of student, Negro and peace groups.

The newly released documents, which have not yet been authenticated, illustrate a wide variety of FBI activities in those areas as well as routine memos and directives on procedures and practices.

Exaggeration Seen
The Justice Department has maintained that the papers published in the past were selectively chosen from the more than 800 stolen documents to exaggerate the importance of the bureau's surveillance of political organizations.

In reply to this charge, the Citizens' Commission, in a statement published by *Win* magazine, says that 30 percent of the stolen documents were "manuals, routine forms and similar procedural materials."

Of the remaining documents, it says, 40 percent entailed surveillance of "political activity," 7 percent of "draft resistance" and the rest of bank robberies, murder, rape, interstate theft, organized crime and leaving the military without permission.

A spokesman for *Win*, an anti-war magazine published twice monthly by a commune in Rifton, N. Y., said that the 271 documents it received and reprinted in its March issue constitute all those in the categories of political surveillance and draft activities.

Job Standards
Among the FBI activities indicated in the documents are the following:

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The China Trip

"A trip to China is like going to the moon"—President Nixon, in his Man of the Year interview with Time magazine.

"Where an event is a great event it does not need a lot of rhetoric. Where you need a lot of rhetoric, a lot of jazz, a lot of flamboyance, is when you don't have much to sell."
—Mr. Nixon, in the same interview.

We cite these thoughts of President Nixon not in any effort to denigrate his trip to China or what he may have accomplished there, but because we think there is much truth in them which has some relevance to what has—and hasn't—happened this past week in Peking. To begin with, it was undeniably a "great event." We can be sure that things will never be the same again between the United States and the People's Republic of China, or between both countries and Russia, or between us and Japan, and the rest of Asia—and certainly between us and Chiang Kai-shek. An opening exists where there has not been one for 22 years; a beginning has been made; the potential is vast and for this much the President is entitled to great credit, for it was a bold stroke, skillfully brought off by painstaking and clandestine preparations tracing back to the beginning of Mr. Nixon's term.

In this sense, it was something like going to the moon. It was a daring and dramatic voyage, long in the making, which produced an authentic first. But it was also like a moonshot in other ways: By his own choice, the President made it a TV spectacular; yet, apart from the spine-tingling touchdown at Peking airport of the Spirit of '76, the first, fateful, presidential football on Chinese soil, the opening banquet and the other touristic highlights, it was not, in its essence, a visual event. What millions of Americans were witnessing was merely the outward, symbolic expression of decisions taken secretly by both countries months ago, and profound and amorphous geopolitical shifts which can only be dimly perceived or understood, let alone transmitted through a television tube. In their substantive preoccupations, the President and his aides became shadowy figures, bounding off unseen on diplomatic probes. And so the voids were filled, as television must fill them, with pageantry and Peking cityscapes and badminton matches and, in large measure, banalities. We saw some splendid sights and learned some history and shared the sense of barriers breaking down. We also learned, among other things, that Bob Haldeman is a tireless taker of home movies and, from Barbara Walters, that "the people all say (all 300 million of them) that their life is better now than it was in the days of the landlords." But there was no way to see what really was happening in those 15 critical hours of conversations behind closed doors; you cannot simulate a diplomatic docking as it were, between President Nixon and Chairman Mao. So as the week wore on, and the bloom wore off, the necessity for so much secrecy became a burning issue and in the absence of substance what we were getting was in fact a large dose of rhetoric, flamboyance and jazz. There will be more of the same, one would imagine, with the President's re-entry and splashdown Monday night, which will presumably come in the form of a nationally televised presidential report.

And then what? The astronauts bring back rocks for expert analysis but these have not yet unlocked the secrets of the universe and the public interest in moonshots is, by all indications, on the wane. The President has brought back a communiqué, which will similarly be worked over by the experts, and the pickings, we would judge, will likewise be relatively slim. It will be argued by some that Mr. Nixon has performed too sweeping a kowtow, that in his eagerness to produce something of substance he has bartered away our commitment to Nationalist China—with his promise of total military withdrawal

from Taiwan and his concession that "There is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China"—for rather modest gains: cultural and scientific exchanges; sporadic, high-level diplomatic contacts; and increased trade. Others will doubtless question his literal acceptance of the Bandung principles of peaceful co-existence which the Chinese themselves inspired in 1955 and which this country has refused to embrace until now. There is a danger, in short, of a disillusionment on the part of some which could be as damaging, in its way, as the euphoria which the President has done so much to inspire.

There are two things to be said, it seems to us, about giving way at this point either to a morning-after depression or to visions of that generation of peace that Mr. Nixon would have us accept as the inevitable consequence of his journey to Peking. First, we would simply repeat the warning: Don't jump to conclusions; spirits, whether of Geneva or Camp David or Hollybush—or Peking—can prove evanescent; there are too many uncertainties. If this tells us anything about summit meetings it is that you cannot measure their impact quickly, or reliably; we have Yalta, Geneva, the Nassau meetings between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan, and perhaps most tellingly the Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting in Vienna to testify to that. Just as we could not tell until the Cuban missile crisis a year later how badly Mr. Khrushchev had misread Mr. Kennedy, so we cannot begin to know now how well, or badly, the Chinese may have read Mr. Nixon, or what the Russians will read into the Peking summit, or what the impact will be on other leaders in other lands.

The second thing we would say on first reading is that Mr. Nixon, in his concessions to the Chinese, has probably paid a heavy, but not unreasonable, price for the excesses of American foreign policy in the postwar years; that this was a payment made higher by the fact that it was long overdue; that it will be painful for many Americans in the short run; but that it may well be richly profitable in the long run, if for no other reason than because we may now come to perceive more clearly an Asian order of priorities and power realities, which will enable us to approach our role in the world in general, and the problem of our disengagement from Vietnam in particular, in more realistic terms. It will not be easy for the President to square the downgrading of this country's obligation to Chiang Kai-shek with an overly rigid, excessively protective attitude toward President Thieu, or to reconcile an open-ended struggle in Vietnam for the larger purpose of containing China, with the "peaceful coexistence" now subscribed to by the Chinese.

But neither will it be easy for him to make the most of what he has achieved in Peking if he continues to overstate—or misstate—the foreseeable gains. "This was the week we changed the world," he declared in Shanghai, as his visit ended, and nobody would deny him that. Whether, as he went on to say, "Generations in the years ahead will look back and thank us for this meeting," is something nobody can know. It is enough, for now, to acknowledge a great event, which speaks for itself, and speaks well for the President. To embellish it with rhetoric and flamboyance and jazz, as Mr. Nixon has himself suggested, is to encourage the suspicion that he doesn't have all that much to sell.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

More Weight in Moscow

It would be naive to conclude from the new Sino-American contacts that a "reversal of alliances" has taken place, or may do so. What is happening is rather a correction of the international balance, stimulated by the arms buildup and maritime expansion of the Soviet Union, for whom nuclear parity with America is obviously not enough and which produced more raw steel than the U.S. for the first time in 1971. Nixon may rightfully hope that his appearance in Moscow will carry more weight now that he has initiated a search for a modus vivendi with Peking and has again displayed the American flag in the Indian Ocean and the Eastern Mediterranean.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Nixon's Visit to China

The dawn of the new Sino-American friendship and the disruption it is causing in the balance of international forces are events so considerable that their repercussions are bound to be felt by the old nations of our continent. And to affect their current evolution toward unity. It is true that the Europe of the Six and that of the Ten soon to be born are still only a geographic expression. Mainly a community of culture, this Europe is seeking through convergent economic interests a unity of political views without which its future would be precarious.

—Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1897

(Because there was no Feb. 29 in 1897 (it was not a leap year), the IHT has selected another item from the issue of Feb. 28, 1897.)
PARIS.—We have had cycle weddings, there have been two or three in Paris, and there was also one in London a fortnight ago. But this morning figures take of an even more up-to-date marriage, the first one in an automobile. The bride and groom arrived at the church in the back seat, and the father was driving. Before long, we may even have honeymoons in automobiles in the Bois de Boulogne.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1922

(Because there was no Feb. 29 in 1922 (it was not a leap year), the IHT has selected another item from the issue of Feb. 28, 1922.)
NEW YORK.—Raw, damp weather at Hot Springs, Ark., where the advance guard has gathered in preparation for the actual opening of the spring training season for the New York Yankees, has kept all of the pitchers and catchers indoors. Babe Ruth alone being able to do any outdoor work. But he has confined his slugging to golf balls. He is not in shape, tipping the scales at well over 200 pounds.



I'm All Right, Jack

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Imagine that racial conflict in some region of the United States explodes in violence so serious that the federal government sends in troops, then begins arresting blacks suspected of terrorism. Under a special keep-the-peace law it holds 100,000 blacks in prison camps without trial or charges. And all this comes in little public or political criticism outside the affected region.

Some blacks, arrested by the Army, take their case to the Supreme Court and win. The court holds the law giving the Army special powers unconstitutional. But on the night of that decision a constitutional amendment to reverse it is pushed through both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities; in the Senate there is just one vote against. And again this attracts no more criticism than an occasional newspaper editorial.

Unimaginable? Americans may think so. But in Britain something very like that scenario has happened and is happening right now. The parallel is rough, but it is there.

In Northern Ireland, with a population of 1.5 million, there are now 793 Roman Catholics held in prison or detention camps without charge. A high court decision finding unlawful some of the regulations under which the army exercises police powers has just been reversed by Parliament in a single night, with little expression of public or political concern.

Complacency

The surprise in all this is not the horror of events in Ulster—that is not new—but the complacency of the British reaction to it. When soldiers shoot 13 civilians dead in Londonderry or an IRA bomb kills seven in a British Army camp, the headlines are big. But there is no outcry, no sense even of real unease among the public at the Irish situation in general; not at the gross injustice of internment, not at the scary spectacle of Parliament making constitutional changes in a night, with no chance for public debate.

No American is in a position to take a high moral tone about British policy in Northern Ireland. In World War II the United States interned thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry despite the Constitution and the Supreme Court. Nor do the irrationalities, the murdering hatreds, the historical emotions of Ireland permit of any pat solutions.

But it is in fact hard to imagine events of such constitutional import as Britain has seen lately occurring in the United States without the deepest evidence of public concern, political action and legal protest. America has terrible problems, and it has made appalling mistakes, but it is not short of concerned people. Smugness is a fault long laid to the British. It is the other side of the traditional virtues: the stiff upper lip, sang-froid, all that sort of thing. Complacency in the face of difficulties is admirable, and the British still have it, but to those who expect passion on passionate subjects they can be maddening.

It is not just Ireland by any means. On the question of the environment, for example, there is an Establishment attitude suggesting that Britain has really solved those problems—all that

hysteria is just the Americans. Cars here continue to pour exhaust into the atmosphere; the Concorde SST project is going ahead; there simply is no equivalent of the American environmental movement.

Britain has its fair share today of the difficulties besetting many industrial societies: high unemployment, inflation, pollution, social division. Britain faces an adjustment to membership in the Common Market, that may be economically and politically wrenching. And it has the intractable problem of Ireland.

Heath Must Wish

It would not be helpful or admirable to cry woe in the face of those challenges. But the man who has the responsibility of dealing with them, Prime Minister Edward Heath, must wish

occasionally that the public understood their seriousness.

Heath's own view is in contrast to the Panglossian optimism of his predecessor, Harold Wilson, who said before an economic crisis that only "moaning minnows" saw any clouds on the horizon. Heath has deep feelings about the risks ahead for Britain. The trouble is that he finds it difficult to communicate them—to arouse others empathetically. In his whole government, in fact, there is no one who can talk to the heart of the man in the pub and make him feel involved.

No doubt the passion is there if only someone knew how to tap it. Certainly unemployment and rising prices have provoked discontent. But as in other places, there seems to be a gulf between the people and politics. One longs to say: only connect.

'Week That Changed the World'

By William F. Buckley

PEKING.—In what one devoutly hopes will be the last toast ever offered by a President of the United States to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, Richard Nixon said, giddily, "This was the week that changed the world."

For once he was not trafficking in hyperbole. It was surely such a week, and it was evident from the strain on the face of Henry Kissinger when he presented himself for questions after the communiqué was issued, that he also so understood it. Those who know Mr. Kissinger and his work are entitled to surmise that the whole China adventure settles now in his mind as a nightmare.

Here is what the Chinese gave up: (1) They consented to traffic with representatives of the government of the United States even though the United States still recognizes the government of Taiwan. (2) They performed the rhetorical exercises on the theme of world peace, and national sovereignty, thereby disappointing a few Berkeley sophomores and African priests who believed that Maoism would never equivocate on the primacy of its international revolutionary mission.

Kissinger Replies

When "The New York Times" reporter asked Mr. Kissinger, what has the United States accomplished that wasn't accomplished by ping pong, Mr. Kissinger, nettled, rattled off Chinese obscenities to the good international life. He might as well have cited the Soviet Union's guarantees as described in its constitution.

Here is what the United States gave up:

• With all the world poised to consider one point above all,

namely the integrity of the United States' commitment to Taiwan, we issued a communiqué in which the Red Chinese asserted that we had renounced our defense treaty with Taiwan, while we uttered not one word on the subject of our defense treaty, not one word on the applicability of our principles of self-government and independence to the people of Taiwan.

That staggering capitulation, for all that Kissinger sought to distract from it by citing President Nixon's world report which absented our defense treaty with Taiwan, is the salient datum in the week that changed the world. All of Asia will understand that whatever the Mandarin niceties of the President's world report, at the crunch he didn't dare risk a social breach in Peking and its implications, merely to reassure the people and the government of Taiwan—nowwithstanding that on announcing last summer that he would go to China, Mr. Nixon guaranteed that he would not jeopardize the best interests of our "friends."

Since uttering those words, Nixon has seen the explosion of Taiwan from the United Nations, and now the expulsion of Taiwan from the presidential catalog of nations in Asia whose independence he was prepared to affirm while in China.

• We have lost—irrevocably—any sense of moral mission in the world. Mr. Nixon's appetite for a summit conference in Peking, transformed the affair from a meeting of diplomatic technicians concerned to examine and illuminate areas of common interest into a pageant of moral togetherness at which Mr. Nixon managed to give the impression that he was consorting with Marian Anderson, Billy Graham and Albert Schweitzer.

Once he decided to come here himself, it was very nearly inevitable that this should happen. Granted, if it had been Theodore Roosevelt, the distinctions might have been preserved. But it is important to remember about Mr. Nixon that he is so much the moral enthusiast that he alchemizes the requirements of diplomacy into the coin of ethics. That is why he toasted the bloodiest incumbent chief of state in the world in accents most of us would reserve for Florence Nightingale.

Exporting U.S. Jobs: A Senator's Viewpoint

By Vance Hartke

WASHINGTON.—During the decade of the 1960s more than half a million jobs in the United States were lost to imports, many in industries where parent firms invested abroad and then imported to supply the domestic market. This type of behavior is encouraged by present tax laws and trade policies. More shocking yet is the fact that modern technology, often developed with the substantial participation of U.S. tax dollars is licensed abroad at the expense of domestic employment.

The Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972, which I have introduced in the Senate, is designed to put our domestic industry on an even footing with the foreign competition, make domestic investment just as attractive as investment abroad and assure America of full employment with a diversified production base.

At present, our tax laws make an overseas investment more attractive than one in Indiana. For example, profits earned by a foreign subsidiary of an American firm are not taxed until they are repatriated. To the extent that the firm does pay taxes, the Foreign Trade and Investment Act will plug both these gaping loopholes through which American capital, technology and jobs have poured.

Although most countries regulate their technology and carefully control outflows of capital, America has largely left these matters in private hands. This has led to a recent outburst in which American multinational firms contributed to the fall of the dollar by pumping their own corporate funds in international currency speculation. That was only the most visible example of a new phase in corporate abuse.

Plants are closed, new inventions are immediately obsolete, overseas workers are thrown out of work and all because of some private calculation of short-term profit. There is no reason that the world's greatest democracy should leave its trade and investment policy in the hands of a few. The Foreign Trade and Investment Act will bring these practices under national control for the first time. The bill empowers the President to limit capital and technology flows where they would have an adverse effect on domestic employment.

In the past few years, a flood of imported shoes, television sets, textiles, radios, calculators as well as steel and machine tools have entered the American market. In many cases whole industries have been virtually wiped out. Quality cameras, portable radios, electronic calculators and many other items are no longer produced in this country at all. Other industries have been so badly hit that investment capital is hard to come by. The prospects of further imports and general uncertainty combine to retard investment in new plants and equipment, which further undermines our competitive position.

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Round War Intensified in Indochina

34 Communists Reported Killed

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Fierce fighting flared in four areas of South Vietnam and in Cambodia today. Spokesmen reported 194 guerrillas and 20 South Vietnamese killed in the first of battles.

U.S. troops accounted for at least 20 of the Communist dead in clashes ranging from the Da Nang area to the coastal region northeast of Saigon. Two Americans were reported wounded when their observation helicopter was shot down in one skirmish.

The air war also flared up and 12 F-4s flew 12 missions against suspected guerrilla positions in South Vietnam, the most in two weeks. They concentrated their attacks on the Khe Sanh area, just below the Demilitarized Zone.

No Trail Bombed

Fighter-bombers were out in force over the Ho Chi Minh trail supply network in Laos.

Missiles were fired yesterday at two U.S. planes, which used evasive action to dodge the missiles.

U.S. spokesmen said "First Air Cavalry" Division troops and South Vietnamese Ranger teams ambushed the Communists twice in areas east of Firebase Fiddler's Green, 30 miles northeast of Saigon, and killed eight without suffering casualties themselves.

Best of Saigon, other First Air Cavalry troops, four more Viet Cong battalions today in a bunker area blasted Saturday night with a giant 15,000-pound bomb dropped from a C-130 cargo plane. The bomb was aimed at a bunker line from which guerrillas killed one American and wounded 21 others, Friday in an ambush.

U.S. helicopter gunships near Da Nang killed 12 more Viet Cong and North Vietnamese yesterday while supporting South Vietnamese troops in the area.

In a delayed report, the South Vietnamese command reported the city of Hue hit by four 122-mm rockets Saturday night, injuring two children and wrecking two houses. "Konum," the Central Highlands, was hit the same night but suffered no casualties.

Spokesmen said a total of 9,000 South Vietnamese troops were fighting inside Cambodia in a three-pronged operation aimed at clearing out border areas.

Drive Begins Month Ago

The push into Cambodia was part of the allied effort to blunt a threatened Communist offensive.

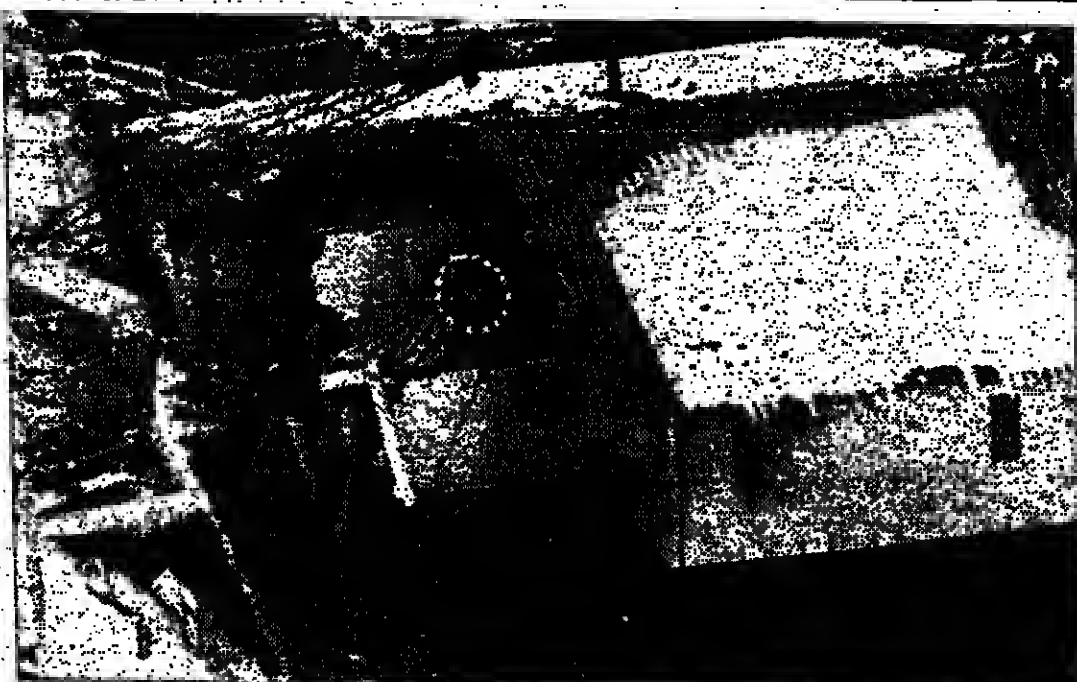
It began without public fanfare four weeks ago, when a 4,000-man South Vietnamese force which had been encamped in the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia for almost two years went on the offensive.

Part of the force, including Rangers and armored units, clashed with guerrillas yesterday seven miles northeast of Svay Rieng in the biggest battle of the campaign so far. Svay Rieng is four miles inside Cambodia and 65 miles west of Saigon.

To the west, a second column of about 3,000 South Vietnamese moved into a marshy area of Cambodia between the Bassac River and the Gulf of Thailand.

Thursday and in a battle with Communist forces killed six guerrillas. No allied forces had been in the area for months.

Yesterday a third column of about 1,500 men moved from the southwestern edge of the Central Highlands against so-called Base Area 740, a Communist stronghold that straddles South Vietnam's Quang Tri Province and Cambodia's Mondul Kiri Province, about 130 miles north of Saigon.



SMASH-IN—Japanese riot police use iron ball (circle) to smash wall of mountain lodge yesterday during effort to capture armed radicals and rescue woman hostage.

Free Hostage After 10-Day Siege

1,500 Japanese Police Take Five Leftists

KARUIZAWA, Japan, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—Two police officers were shot dead today as they led a desperate nine-hour, room-to-room battle inside a mountain-side house to rescue a housewife held hostage by leftist gunmen.

The five gunmen had held off 1,500 police for 10 days in the longest siege in Japanese criminal history. But the police finally battered their way into the three-story house with a crane-operated steel ball that tipped over part of the wall and roof.

They poured tons of water through the holes from powerful jets until it cascaded out of windows on the other side of the house and kept the rooms almost continuously filled with clouds of choking tear gas from a steady barrage of grenades.

Special squads stormed in from several directions as the gunmen, members of the Unified Red Army urban guerrillas, fought back with gunfire and home-made bombs.

A superintendent and an inspector were shot in the face and killed, and eight more policemen were wounded, several seriously, before the gunmen were overpowered as they attempted to use housewife Yasuko Muta as a human shield in their final reprieve, a third-story bedroom.

Bystanders shouted, "You die as the gunmen, handcuffed and with numbers strung round their necks, were hustled into Karuizawa police station for questioning tonight.

It was announced that the father of one of the arrested youths had committed suicide earlier today.

One of the gunmen was later taken to a hospital with a head wound. No details of how he was injured were immediately available.

Mrs. Muta, 31, who suffers from anemia, was said to be in satisfactory condition, although she had not eaten for three days.

The guerrillas took her prisoner on Feb. 19 as they fled from a gun battle with police combing the mountains around this central Japanese resort for suspected hideouts of leftist groups.

The Unified Red Army has been blamed for a number of bomb explosions and armed robberies in the past year.

Police ordered today's all-out assault only as a last resort and because of fears for Mrs. Muta's health—she is considered extremely delicate.

Until then they had adopted a war of nerves against the gunmen. Bombardments of the house with water jets, tear gas and smoke bombs were supplemented at night by loudspeakers blaring out car-pitting tape recordings of revving motorcycles and roaring bulldozers.

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Poland Ends Law Opposed By Church

2d Big Concession In 13 Months

WARSAW, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Poland's Communist leadership, in a major concession to the Catholic Church, has abolished a law requiring bishops to keep inventories of all church assets, a church spokesman said today.

"The state has come to the conclusion that the regulation is wrong and abolished it," the spokesman said.

The government's decision was the second major concession to the church in 13 months, and the first to result from church-state negotiations.

The government newspaper *Swobodna Prasa* said the decision was another act of good will on the part of the state, which is an essential factor on the path of normalization of church-state relations.

Although the law, passed in 1962, was never actually implemented—bishops steadily refused to provide the inventories—efforts to enforce it contributed to the worsening of church-state relations. Also, the regime imposed higher taxes on church property.

Steps to end the church-state feud began in January, 1971, after Edward Gierek took over as Polish Communist party leader from Wladyslaw Gomulka.

First, the government announced the restoration of thousands of churches in former German territories to Catholic rule. Previously, the state had considered them World War II booty and rented them to the church.

The church responded by authorizing Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish episcopate, to start talks with the Gierek government.

Western diplomats said today the government's decision to revoke the inventory law, which was a major obstacle to improved church-state relations, indicated rapid progress towards ending the church-state feud.

In return for the government concessions, Polish Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński has ceased his repeated attacks on Poland's Communist regime.

Sir Alec, who arrived here last night for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, was said by informed sources to have come here to discuss Spanish views on how the dispute could be settled. He was said not to intend to present any new ideas of his own.

According to the sources, it was felt better to begin exploratory talks in Madrid, as suggested by Mr. Lopez Bravo six months ago as a means of "thinking together" on the issue, rather than to allow the two-year-old deadlock to get worse.

The Spanish were also understood to have no proposals to put forward but to be equally interested in improving the strained relations with Britain stemming from their demand for the return of sovereignty over Gibraltar to Spain.

Both sides privately stressed that Sir Alec's talks with Mr. Lopez Bravo were not intended to be negotiations.

Tonight, at a dinner in honor of Sir Alec, Mr. Lopez Bravo declared that Spain was ready to seek a solution to the Gibraltar problem that "would safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of the colony."

Sir Alec replied that a quick solution to the issue was unlikely, since "for years it is a matter of territory, for us it is pre-eminently a problem of people."

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The Communist party, traditionally opposed to the more extreme Maoists, announced it would not participate in today's demonstrations, called by ten different Maoist and Trotskyite groups.

The demonstration was not approved by the authorities. But police let it be known that it would be "tolerated" and they kept in the background.

When the march ended, hundreds of demonstrators began building barricades on a boulevard, using material taken from a construction site and a car that was set afire. Police then moved in, laying down a cloud of tear gas that reduced visibility in the streets to zero. The demonstrators dispersed.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Sartre visited the Renault factory, at Boulogne-Billancourt, on the River Seine, to conduct what he called an investigation of the incident Friday.

"The investigation could not take place because the Renault direction prevented us from having any contact with the workers," Mr. Sartre said later. "Renault must certainly have something to hide."

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Catholics Bombed in Ulster; Protestant 'Backlash' Is Seen

Protestant 'Backlash' Is Seen

BELFAST, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Extremists today attacked several establishments used or owned mainly by Roman Catholics in what police sources said may have been a Protestant "backlash" in Northern Ireland.

In England, two Irish laborers were jailed on conspiracy charges in connection with the bombing of a British Army officers' mess there on Tuesday in which a Catholic chaplain, a gardener and five women died.

In Belfast, fire destroyed a community relations building in the Catholic Springfield Road district and a building used as a social center in the nearby Ballymurphy housing estate, another Roman Catholic area.

A bomb explosion destroyed the Horsehoe Bar, a Catholic-owned pub in the capital's mixed Protestant-Catholic Cliftonville area.

Bomb Wrecks Pub

In the Irish Sea coast village of Donaghadee, east of Belfast, a bomb blast demolished a pub owned by Freddie Gilroy, former British Empire and European bantamweight champion, who is a Catholic.

Police said that there were no casualties in the attacks on the Catholic-owned or used establishments.

"These incidents could have been a backlash by Protestant militants in retaliation for all the IRA (Irish Republican Army) violence in the province," a police official told newsmen.

Police said that shots were fired over the home of Dan Devlin, uncle of militant Catholic leader Bernadette Devlin, in Cookstown, 40 miles west of Belfast. Miss Devlin was not there, police said.

Establishments owned or used mainly by Catholics have been bombed or otherwise attacked during the last year in the province but rarely in such concentrated numbers as today's incidents.

The IRA, which advocates the forcible unification of the predominantly Protestant North with the Catholic Irish Republic, has claimed responsibility for much of the violence.

Kept in Custody

In Alderhot, England, Francis P. Kissane, 33, and Michael F. Duggan, 29, were remanded into custody until Friday on charges linked to the explosion that wrecked the officers' mess at a British Army base there.

Mr. Kissane was charged with conspiring to cause the blast. Mr. Duggan was charged with illegal possession of a shotgun and ammunition. Both were charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice in connection with the explosion by using a false driving license.

Police said that the two men, arrested last week, would be held pending further investigation into the explosion, for which the IRA has claimed responsibility.

Secret Anti-IRA Steps

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The British government said today it is taking secret steps to counter guerrilla violence in England by the IRA, which bombed Britain's biggest army base last week and killed seven persons.

In a statement to the House of Commons, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling also said that the government is considering reactivating a 1939 law empowering it to expel Irish guerrillas. But he sidestepped a question whether he would seek to outlaw the IRA in Britain.

Although the IRA is outlawed in the Irish Republic, it has not been made illegal in Britain because of this country's tradition of political freedom for all groups. The only exception is in Northern Ireland.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home today opened exploratory talks with Spain on the dispute over Gibraltar.

Sir Alec, who arrived here last night for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, was said by informed sources to have come here to discuss Spanish views on how the dispute could be settled. He was said not to intend to present any new ideas of his own.

According to the sources, it was felt better to begin exploratory talks in Madrid, as suggested by Mr. Lopez Bravo six months ago as a means of "thinking together" on the issue, rather than to allow the two-year-old deadlock to get worse.

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Profit Drops 17% in 1971 At Matsushita

Bayer Reports Fall Of 13.5% in Earnings

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Matsushita Electric Industrial profit slumped 17 percent in the year ended Nov. 30, the company reported today.

Consolidated net profit fell to the equivalent of \$182.6 million, or \$2.96 per American Depositary Share (ADS), from \$228.7 million, or \$3.55 per ADS, a year earlier. One ADS equals 10 Matsushita shares.

Consolidated sales for the year rose 1.7 percent, to \$3,976 billion from \$3,925 billion in 1970.

The company attributed its profit decline primarily to sluggish conditions in Japan. It listed as an extraordinary item a loss of \$7.82 million, or 9 cents per ADS, resulting from the decline in the value of the dollar during the last three months of its fiscal year.

Bayer Earnings Decline

LEVINGSTON, West Germany, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Farbenfabriken Bayer AG said 1971 profit fell 13.5 percent to 256 million Deutsche marks, compared with 296 million DM in 1970.

Bayer noted that the latest figure was provisional and was based on a tax deduction of 275 million DM, calculated on the assumption that it will pay a dividend of 5 DM a share down from 8 DM in 1970. The company said it had not yet made a final decision on its payout.

Bayer said group turnover rose 6.8 percent to 10.17 billion DM from 9.5 billion in 1970.

Cite Sluggish Loan Demand

Fed Officials Deny Blame For Low Short-Term Rates

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Top officials of the Federal Reserve Board, while saying little in public, believe the Fed is being unfairly criticized at home and abroad for "driving down" short-term U.S. interest rates.

The charge is connected with the recent nervousness in foreign exchange markets. The critics contend that the low short-term rates have been a factor in preventing dollars from flowing home and even starting another outflow.

Fed authorities do not deny that the gap between U.S. and European interest rates has been a troublesome element in recent weeks in the international monetary situation. But they contend

Bonn Aide Quits Over Tax Reform

BOONN, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller today accepted the resignation of State Secretary Klaus Haller, the man responsible for the government's pending tax reform, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, told a news conference that Mr. Haller's resignation would become effective immediately.

Mr. Haller, a professor of national economy and financial sciences, assumed his post in April, 1970.

Political sources said he apparently made his decision because of differences with Mr. Schiller over the tax-reform program.

Indicators Signal U.S. Recovery

Capital Spending Seen Rising 11%

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. industry has raised its sights for capital spending this year, McGraw-Hill Publications reports.

A recheck of plans for improving plant and equipment indicates that business will spend \$20.75 billion for this purpose in 1972, an increase of 11 percent from the level of estimated spending in 1971.

The increase in capital spending plans indicates a resurgence of confidence in the economy, according to Douglas Greenwood, chief economist for the business publishers.

"The elimination of many of the uncertainties that plagued American business during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the President's program, plus shifting economic and political factors, have resulted in an improved level of business confidence," he said.

Investment on Increase
The 11 percent increase now planned is 4 percentage points higher than businessmen expected in the fall survey taken by McGraw-Hill, and 2 percentage points higher than dollar expenditures projected in a survey last November and December by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The increase in spending plans results mainly from upward revisions by the non-manufacturing segments of industry. Since October, according to McGraw-Hill, the companies have added \$2.5 billion to their 1972 investment plans. Particularly noteworthy was a 10 percent increase in expenditures by the communications companies and an 8 percent rise in spending plans of electric utilities.

Commercial companies, which include large retailers, plan to spend \$20.11 billion this year, an increase of 11 percent.

Mrs. Norma Pace, vice-president and director of industrial economics for Lionel D. Bille & Co., research consultants, said that her company projects a 12 percent increase in total capital spending. The greater portion of the increase, she said, stems from businesses like retailing that appear to be determined to add stores and shopping centers and improve their existing outlets.

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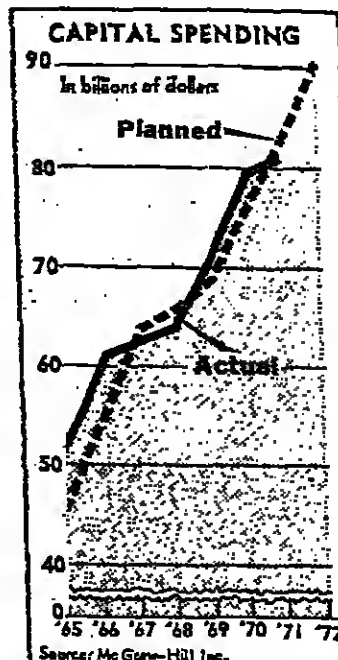
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Tool Orders Trail Dec. but Top '71 Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool orders dropped 22 percent in January from December, but were 31.8 percent higher than in the 1971 month, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

Machine-tool makers reiterated an earlier forecast that the first-half outlook is grim, but that a pickup during the second half is expected. The order level is carefully watched as an indicator of the capital goods spending plans of businessmen.

Industry orders for lathes, milling machines, grinders and other machines to shape metal by cutting totaled \$51.3 million in January, down 27.5 percent from December's total but up 40 percent from January, 1971.

Few Big Orders in December
As previously reported, a sizable portion of the December level was due to orders for only a couple of major projects, particularly a Pinto engine facility Ford Motor is adding.

Industry orders for presses and other machines used to shape metal with pressure totaled \$30.2 million, off 2.9 percent from December but up 15.5 percent from January, 1971. Total industry orders for January dropped to \$71.5 million from \$91.6 million in December but rose from the year-before's \$54.2 million.

In assessing the situation, machine-tool makers do not look for any dramatic increases until the fourth quarter. "We're looking for a business level of about 3 to 4 percent higher during the first half over the like period last year," said Robert L. Sheets, vice-president and general manager of Ex-Cal-O Corp. "Then we expect our last quarter to jump 5 to 7 percent."

Even with a relatively good fourth quarter, however, machine-tool makers do not look to 1972 as a bonanza year, said Mr. Sheets. "It's going to be far from a great year, but it'll be better overall than 1971. We don't see any boom in the immediate future," he said.

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Sharp Gain Set By Leading Index

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—A good report on the health of the U.S. economy came today with a Commerce Department statement that the composite index of leading business indicators gained a sharp 2.3 percent in January.

The index is considered one of the more important economic indicators. Its components cover a broad spectrum of the economy and its movements tend to herald the economy's future direction.

Today's gain, carrying the index to 124.8 percent of the 1967 average, followed a downward-revised increase of .2 percent in December, and was surpassed only by the rise of 2.5 percent in October, 1968, according to Harold C. Frazier, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs.

Last month, six of the eight available leading indicators improved. Improvements were shown by the measure of initial claims for unemployment, insurance, stock prices, new orders for durables, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, industrial materials prices and the price-labor cost ratio.

Declines were registered in the average work week and in building permits.

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Dow Average Edges Closer to 925 Marker

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange scored a narrow gain today, as most leading price indicators approached record highs and all climbed into new high ground for 1971-72.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 1.50 at 924.29, edging the former 1971-72 high of 922.94 attained Feb. 18, but still about 70 below the record of 995.15 reached early in 1966.

Volume on the Big Board came to 152 million shares, just a bit more than Friday's 148 million. Ninety-nine stocks set new highs for 1971-72 and only four touched lows.

Most Active Issues
The two most active issues, Gulf Oil and Lorton Industries, moved in opposite directions in response to news items. Gulf was all over the tape and closed with a gain of 2 3/8 at 29 1/8.

The company announced the development of a new process which it said can extract 30 percent more gasoline from a barrel of crude oil. Gulf said the process can work on 70 to 75 percent of the crude oil produced in the United States and much of the crude produced abroad.

Lorton reported a deficit of over \$8.7 million for its fiscal second quarter ended Jan. 31. The loss was due mainly to writeoffs, but the stock plunged 3 to close at 20 3/4.

IBM fell 5 1/2 to 367 and traded as low as 365. There was a published report that Europe's computer makers are posing a challenge to IBM's markets in Western Europe.

Avon Products dropped 3 3/4.

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to 111 1/4, and Philip Morris 1 to 76.

Copper shares also backed down after climbing smartly Friday in response to higher industry prices for copper.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 27.76, while declines led advances 542 against 417.

Turnover aggregated 539 million shares compared with 6.71 million traded on Friday.

Heavily-traded Veritron edged up 5 8 at 73.8 but Austral Oil dropped 15 8 to 25 1/4. Reek's dropped 3 3/8 to 23 1/8.

In OTC trade NASDAQ activities included Matsushita Electric, 23 1/8, off 1 8. Penn Offshore Gas, 10 1/4, off 1 8. Atlantic Dept. Stores, 6, up 1, and Pennsylvania Life, 31 3/4, up 1/2.

On the bond market, prices drifted in a lackluster trading session, with corporates closing off 1/8 to 1 1/4 point and government intermediates off 1/32 to 1/8 point.

Labor Leader Hits Wage Rise Given to Painters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—A deep crack developed in labor's united approach to government wage controls as a key union leader on the Pay Board sharply attacked the wage increases being approved for construction workers.

X. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers Union, apparently shocked many union officials by complaining in a telegram to his 14 Pay Board colleagues that the construction industry stabilization committee is approving numerous building trades pacts that go beyond the Pay Board's guidelines.

Noting that the board is seeking to hold wage boosts to 5.5 percent a year, the head of the largest union in the AFL-CIO protested that the construction panel recently approved a contract that gives a painters union local in Pennsylvania wage and benefit increases totaling 53 percent over three years.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IT&T Offers to Acquire U.K. Firm

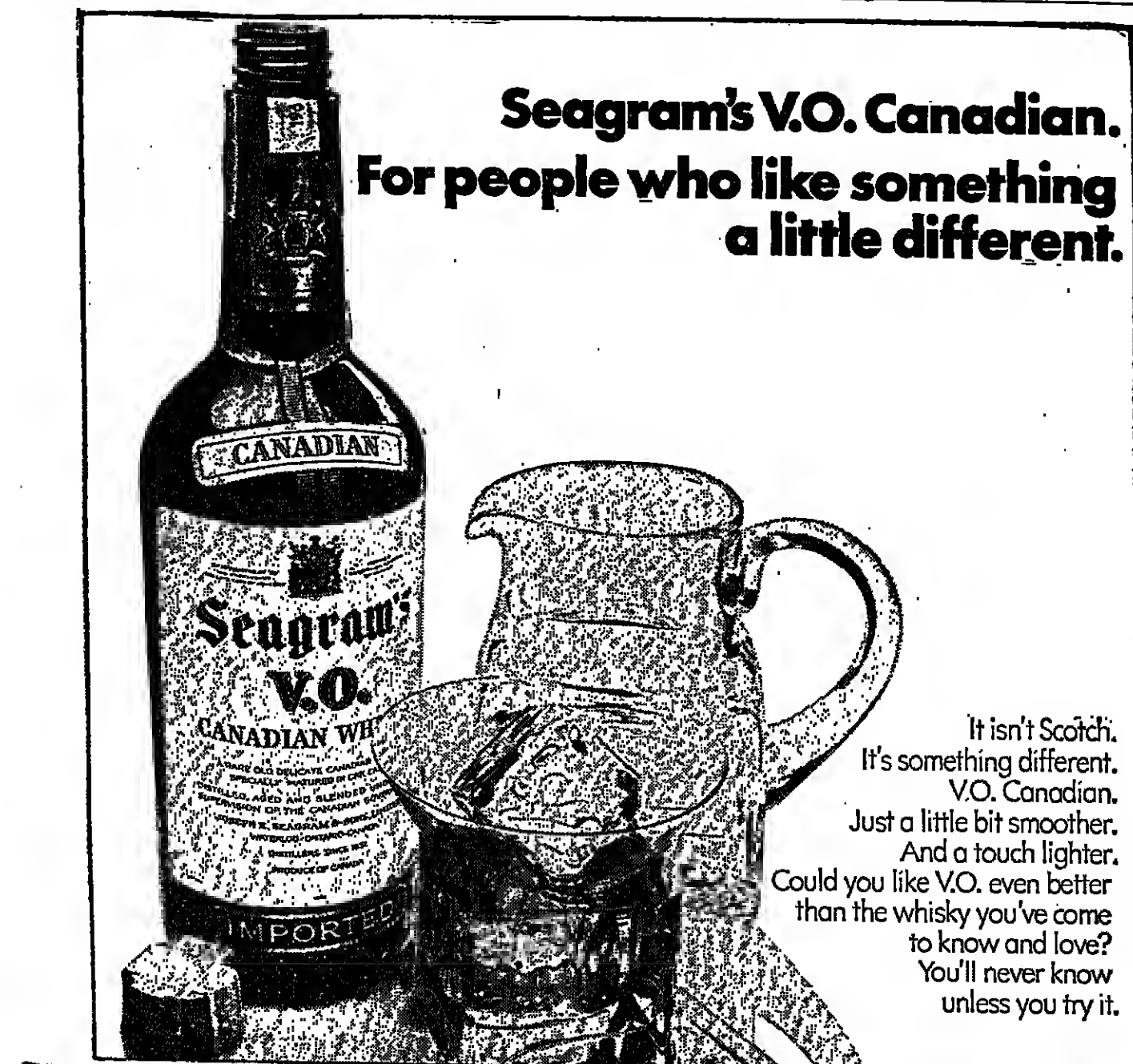
International Telephone & Telegraph says it has offered to acquire Ashe Chemical, a British manufacturer of toilet, cosmetic, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, through an indirect transaction involving payment to Ashe holders of about \$2.82 in cash and about the same amount in IT&T common stock. Holders of about 14 percent of Ashe's stock have said they will accept the offer and recommend that other holders do likewise.

Libya Said to Cut Oil Output

Technical experts from the Libyan Oil Ministry have reportedly told the Oaseq group, currently the largest producer in Libya, to cut back production by about 100,000 barrels daily. Oaseq, producing between 800,000 and 900,000 barrels daily before the reported cutback, operates for the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Continental Oil, Marathon Oil and Amerasia Hess. The cutback is said to have gone into effect earlier this month and is the first since the government reduced production by about 700,000 barrels a day, 18 months ago in the period which led up to the Tehran and Tripoli talks on posted prices. No other company has so far been affected by cutbacks, oil sources say.

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Interest payable August 15 and February 15

DILLON, READ & CO. INC.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
BLYTH & CO., INC.
EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.
HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION
WHITE, WELD & CO.
EQUITABLE SECURITIES, MORTON & CO.
REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

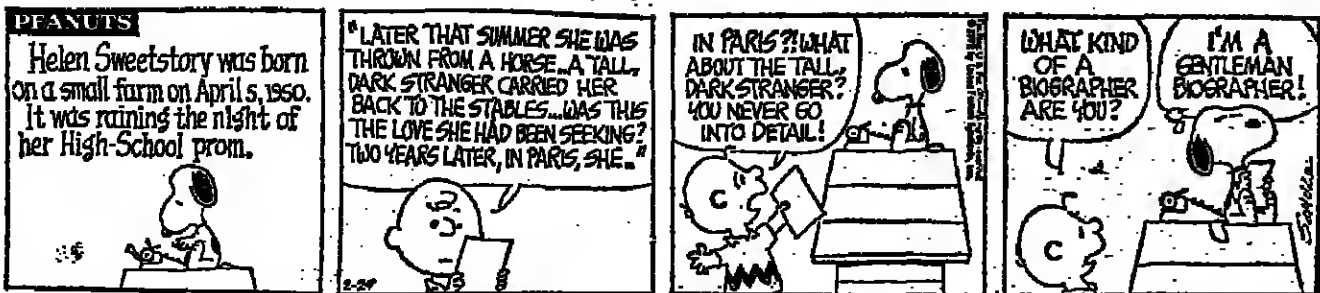
WERTHEIM & CO.

SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO.
Incorporated

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PEANUTS



B.C.



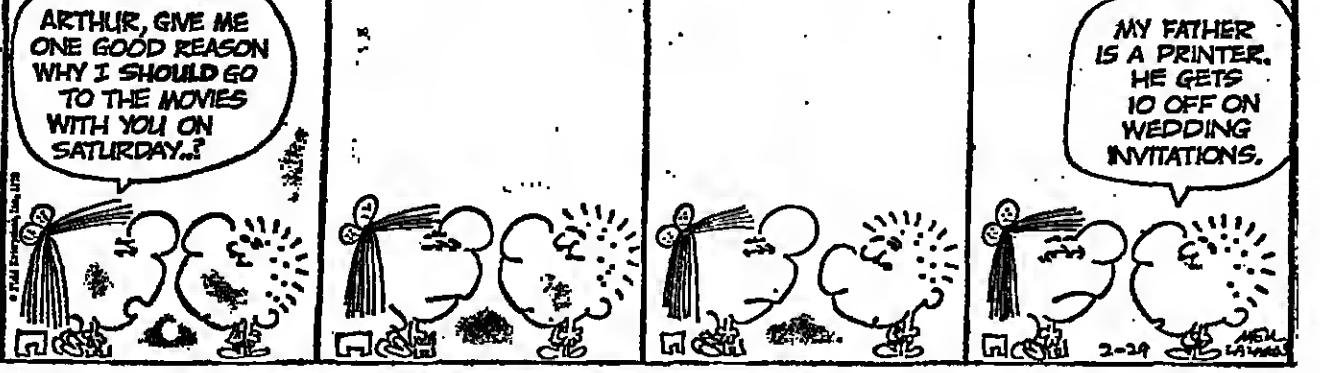
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bad luck stories often turn out to be stories of bad bidding or bad play. However South was entitled to sympathy on the diagrammed deal.

His side had to choose between two game contracts, four hearts or five diamonds, each of which offered a 90 percent chance. He chose hearts, the better match point contract, and was beaten by a combination of a bad break and fine defense—only to find out later that the alternative contract would have succeeded.

South opened one heart and made a jump-shift to three diamonds after his partner responded one no-trump. North raised to four diamonds. South held four hearts to show that his heart suit was strong enough to play opposite modest support, and North rightly passed.

Notice that with normal breaks South can make 11 tricks easily in hearts or diamonds. Thus the actual result was even more disappointing. East and West found the only way to defeat the contract.

West's lead of the spade king was weakened by his partner's ace, and East passed to consider the bidding. He could see nine diamonds, and South had bid the suit, so it was virtually sure that West was void. But one ruff was not enough—he needed two. So he returned the diamond jack, a careful suit-preference signal suggesting a re-entry in the higher-ranking side-suit, spades.

West ruffed and interpreted the signal correctly: his partner must be in a position to win the next spade trick, either with the jack or by ruffing. So West underled his spade queen. East won with the jack and was able to give his

partner the second diamond ruff to beat the contract.

South's gloom was hardly heightened when he discovered that five diamonds would almost surely have made it. The indicated play in trumps is to start with the king, allowing for a possible void with West.

NORTH
♠ 1078
♥ 18
♦ K9653
♣ K86

WEST
♠ KQ8432
♥ 1073
♦ —
♣ J532

EAST (D)
♠ A3
♥ 652
♦ J1072
♣ Q1094

SOUTH
♠ 95
♥ AKQ94
♦ AK84
♣ A7

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

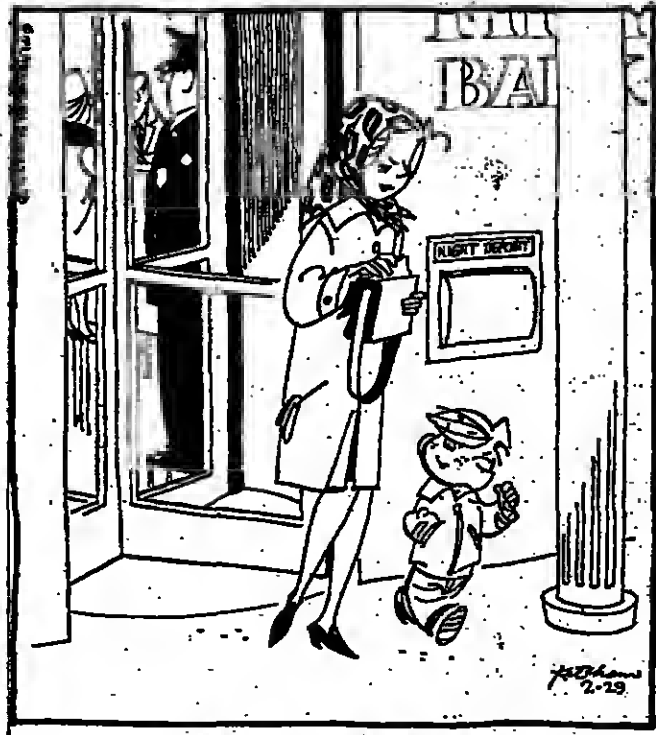
East	South	West	North
Pass	1♥	Pass	3♦
Pass	3♦	Pass	4♦
Pass	4♦	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

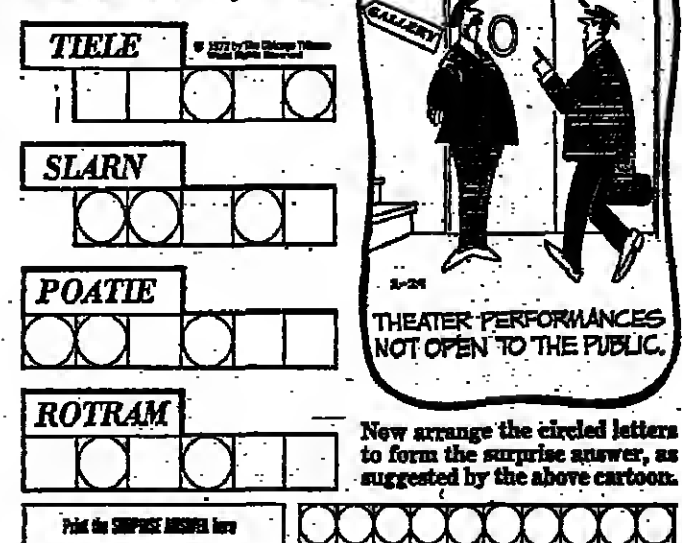
P	A	M	P	E	R	E	S	T	A	T	E
A	N	I	M	A	T	E	C	H	O	R	A
P	R	E	D	I	C	T	R	I	G	G	L
L	O	R	A	N	R	I	O	S	O	L	V
A	L	L	A	S	E	S	E	N	E	A	T
T	E	G	S	E	C	E	D	E	D	E	S
E	D	E	N	A	T	E	L	I	T	T	E
D	A	F	S	R	E	V	I	E			
D	I	A	C	T	I	V	I	L	D	E	C
A	G	O	S	E	C	A	T	E	S	L	E
T	E	R	R	I	T	I	N	E	S	L	E
E	L	I	D	E	R	I	A	S			
D	E	A	D	E	N	C	E				
S	T	A	N	C	E						
S	E	N	I	O	R						

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: LANKY AFIRE CRAVAT FICKLE
Answers: You have to be it with the first letter before you can be it without the first—LEARNER.

BOOKS

THE SCORPION GOD: THREE SHORT NOVELS

By William Golding. 178 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Virginia Tiger

ENLARGED skulls on wasp-like bodies, men with huge genitalia being pushed forward by some thirty, some vision. This is the persistent image that saturates all of William Golding's fiction.

Ever since "Lord of the Flies" the focus has remained remarkably consistent—all Golding fables concern themes with man's painful yet triumphant capacity to make intellectual and intuitive leaps beyond his immediate situation. Golding seems to be preoccupied with those crucial moments in history when consciousness changes unpredictably and finds itself constructing its own moral evolution.

Golding's most recent book, "The Scorpion God," consists of three long novellas, one of which, "Envy Extraordinary," was first published some 15 years ago. It was also adapted for the London stage under the title "The Brass Butterfly." Each of the stories cuts a wide and assured sweep into the historical past—as "The Inheritors" so richly revealed in its creation of Neanderthal life, Golding possesses an extraordinary ability to imagine—and then populate—remote, obscure times.

Here, in the little story, we are immediately thrust into the stern sun of an ancient Egypt. There was not a crack in the sky, not a blemish on the dense, blue enamel. Out of this sky, heat and light fell like an avalanche so that everything between the two long cliffs lay motionless as the cliffs themselves. A figure emerges with cross and flag running toward the already dying god-pharaoh. We watch the strange preparations for ritual death, the organic validation of the royal daughter, and listen to a character called the Liar whisper obscenities to the king.

There is a white land where water becomes as hard as stone, he insists. There men marry across "the natural borders of consanguinity." To a civilization that believes that correct sexual relations involve incest, these whippers are indeed blasphemous lies. So too is the Liar's intuitive jump that because of this revolutionary insight he must be the new pharaoh-god. Etched against the barren sky he stands at the story's close stinging like a scorpion, gesticulating "the mechanics, the necessity of survival."

Golding's scope here is narrow—a danger for a fable writer. But there has been no lapse in creative vitality. There is still the vigorous narrative power, the meticulous control of incident and detail, and above all, the commanding irony which is the mark of Golding in his prime.

At first reading, "Clonk Clonk" seems to share the primitive locale of the world of "The Inheritors," but as the coda ending indicates, the scene of the action is Africa, near a hot spring, some 10,000 years ago. Golding seems to see the origins of society in the bounding and ritual displays of male hunters—he calls them the Leopard Men—and the passive but more know-

ledgeable heart-tending of females. As the graceful lyric introducing the story makes clear, Golding prefers the lyre to the bow; he prefers the mist at most-hunter to the commanding executives of the hunting tribe.

Above all, the story celebrates the sacred wisdom of women, in particular the ripening maturity of the head woman of the tribe. He calls her Palm, the name of women; it is she who gives the novella its ironic warmth and restrained humor.

"Envy Extraordinary" is another, more trivial, matter: a comic novella that counterpoints a rational Greek inventor to a superstitious, urbane Roman emperor. (Apparently the Greek discovered the steamship, the explosive, and the printing press.) There is no pretense at historical authenticity here, and one laughs sedately as technological invention is nearly banished from at least one Roman court and the spectacle of change is momentarily checked.

While "The Scorpion God" is not major Golding, it is good Golding. I was struck once again by the sheer weight of the man's gift. At least two of the stories are grandiose, utterly solid surfaces, sensuous shapes, smells, and sound. For those readers passionately interested in the stuff of the natural world, in the exact descriptions of flames and flowers, this collection will be a pleasure.

Virginia Tiger teaches English at Rutgers University. She is the author of a forthcoming book on the fiction of Doris Lessing. © The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

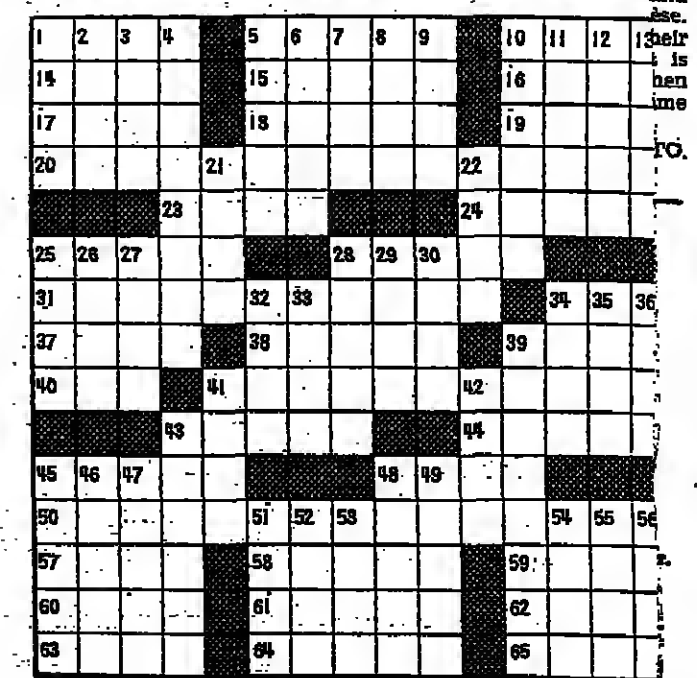
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 44 communities of the United States. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week	
1	1	FICTION
2	2	1 The Winds of War, Wouk.
3	3	2 Wheelie, Bailey.
4	4	3 The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth.
5	5	4 The Secretist, Blatty.
6	6	5 Rabbit Redux, Updike.
7	7	6 Memoirs from Berlin, Remarque.
8	8	7 The Betsy, Robbins.
9	9	8 The Assassins, Heller.
10	10	9 Nemesia, Christie.
11	11	10 Our Gang, Roth.
12	12	GENERAL
13	13	1 Eleanor & Franklin, Losh.
14	14	2 Harry & Meghan, Kaul.
15	15	3 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown.
16	16	4 The Middle Years, Remond.
17	17	5 Bailey with Aronson.
18	18	6 Game of the Foxes, Parago.
19	19	7 Jesus, Volume Two, Morris.
20	20	8 The Moon's a Balloon, Morris.
21	21	9 The Last Whole Earth Catalog, Portola Institute.
22	22	10 Honor Thy Father, Talm.
23	23	11 Brian Piccolo: A Short Season, Morris.
24	24	(These statistics are for the week ended Feb. 27.)

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Rail siding	1 Love seat
5 Smokers	2 City in Indiana
10 Scoria	3 Consumer
14 Bacteriologist's wire	4 Small handbag
15 Set aside	5 Phase
16 Coffy	6 Pacific plants
17 Do a slow burn	7 Variety's Green
18 Of a region	8 Joyous
19 "Are Maria," for one	9 One's nature
20 Villain in Bond movie	10 Golfer's concern
23 Hints	11 Extensive
24 Locale	12 Prospective
25 Misbehave	13 Garbiness
28 Trade word for non-affiliated producer	21 Trophies
31 Famed comedian	
34 June beetle	
37 Faction	
38 "Twelfth Night" heroine	
39 Dickens lass	
40 Season after 11	
41 Famed citizen	
43 Young girl	
44 German city	
45 Airport section	
46 Essential part	
48 Famous U.S. playboy	
57 English sand hill	
58 Univ. of Maine site	
59 Willow genus	
60 Jacket	
61 Relish	
62 Weevil's target	
63 Bombast	
64 Corundum	
65 Fencing foil	
22 Egyptian deity	
25 Church part	
26 Voucher	
27 Current	
28 Scrimshaw	
29 Little	
30 Cheerless	
32 Folksinger-actor	
33 Geological epoch	
34 Plaything	
35 Russian city	
36 Comedienne	
37 Martha	
38 Bitter speech	
41 Evergreen: Sp. ad	
42 Gregory Peck role	
43 Consequence	
45 Snake	
46 Michelangelo masterpiece	
47 Talked at length	
48 Insignificant	
49 Univ. in Georgia	
51 Nuzzle	
52 Unit of weight	
53 "By—"	
54 On	
55 Sister's relative	
56 "Boots Boole" character	



Teenager's 3d Loss in 13 Months

Mrs. Gunter Tops Miss Evert

ATLANTA, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Nancy Gunter, 17, of the United States, won the first prize in the Virginia Slims tennis tournament today.

She defeated Miss Evert, 6-3, 6-2, in the final match.

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played today," said Miss Evert, 17. "It's not that I played bad; she didn't give me a chance to play my game."

The rallies were long, especially in the 11th and 12th games, which ended with Mrs. Gunter winning the tiebreaker, 5-1, the final two points coming on backhand errors by the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., high school student.

"I knew she was setting either back or shaky when I won the last two points in the tiebreaker so quickly," Mrs. Gunter said. After Saturday's semifinal, Mrs. Gunter telephoned her brother, Cliff Richey, who had lost in the semifinals of the Clear Air Classic that night, and said, "Come down here and practice with me Sunday."

The brother-sister combo warmed up for 45 minutes, with frequent breaks for conversation. But Richey said his presence gave his sister "moral support" more than anything else.

"She was confident going into the match," said Richey, who was on his way to a tournament at Hampton, Va. "I'm her biggest fan."

Miss Evert took her first loss since Forest Hills, N.Y., last September, and only the third in her past 57 tournament matches in the same manner she took the two prior defeats.

"Whether I lose, I guess I work harder in my next tournament," the amateur star said. "The only disadvantage losing has is to your ranking."

She lost to Denise Carter Tricoli last year at Fort Lauderdale, then won 48 straight matches before losing to Billie Jean King in the semifinals at Forest Hills. The first set loss yesterday was the first she had dropped in nine tournament matches since Forest Hills.

This event was Miss Evert's first indoor tournament and her loss proved one thing that she has been saying all week—she still needs experience.

Smith Wins
NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The foot-fan, that technical course of all tennis players, kept to Juan Gisbert's game yesterday, helped him win the \$50,000 Clear Air tournament.

Top-seeded Stan Smith, the Rod Laver of the independent pro tour, outlasted his unseeded 26-year-old Spanish rival, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1, but only after five foot-faults had disrupted Gisbert's momentum in the second and third sets.

The victory was worth \$4,500 to Smith, 25. It was the second straight tournament he had won on the indoor circuit. Gisbert, who had upset Clark Graebner, Andre Gimeno and Ili Nastase en route to the final, collected \$2,500.

After having neutralized Smith's power game in a first set marked by five service breaks, Gisbert matched Smith serve for serve until the 12th game of the second set.

Traffing by 5-6, 30-40 and hopeful of sending the set into a sudden-death tiebreaker game, Gisbert was called for a foot-fault.

Gisbert, obviously annoyed by the call at such a critical point in the match, clenched his teeth at the official. Smith, who used the lapse in Gisbert's concentration to his advantage, drove a forehand return of serve deep to Gisbert's backhand and rushed the net. Unmoved, Gisbert pushed the ball into the net.

When Smith punched a forehand volley for a winner to take set and square the match, the normally easygoing Gisbert glared toward the official and cynically applauded with his racket.

Philosophical Difference
If the NCAA were consistent with its letter-of-intent philosophy, it would approve a contract-of-intent, so to speak, during the current pro basketball war.

That way, Jim Chones could have remained eligible at Marquette for the NCAA tournament. Instead he automatically forfeited his eligibility with the announcement that he had signed with the New York Nets for a \$15-million contract. At least Chones was honest. But there is another theory that he had no choice, that the Nets demanded that it be announced immediately. Then the Nets would not risk the possibility of Chones reneging under the pressure of

the current pro basketball war.

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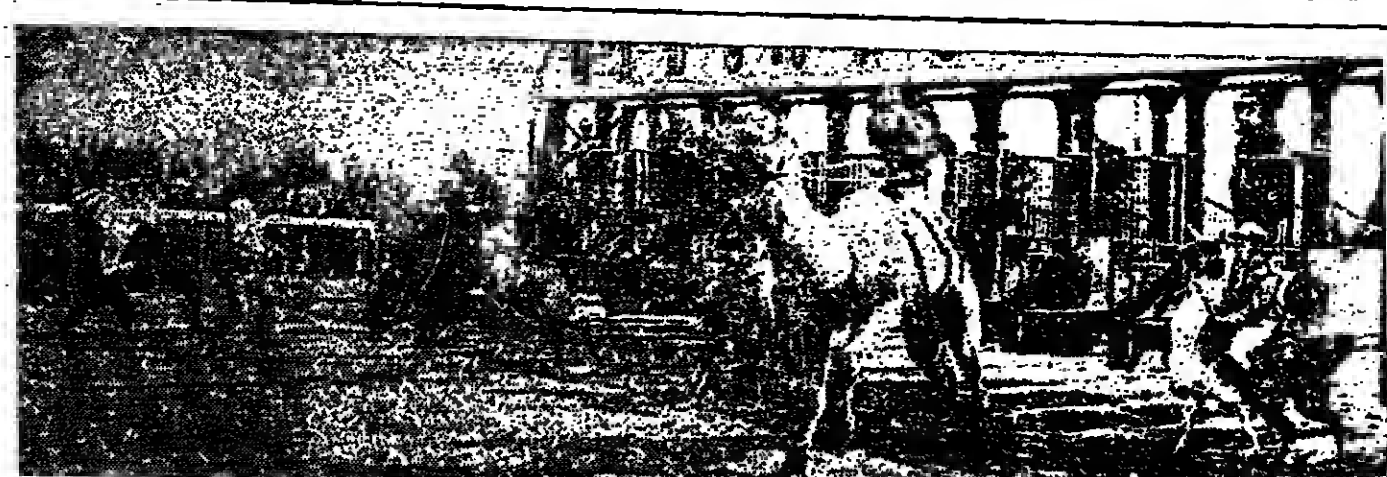
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BUNCH OF ANIMALS—A zebu named One Large Hump, third from left, wins the first Neah's Ark International purse prior to start of regular day's racing at Bowie (Md.) race track. Other participants, in the two-furlong, nonbetting event were, from left to right, a buffalo, a second zebu, a camel and a llama.

College Conference Races Go to Photo Finish

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Rice won its first Southwest Conference game Saturday in 12 attempts and only the third in its 25-team field will be completed by independents, to be selected Wednesday.

Of the 16 conference races, the Western Regional setup is in the best shape. Long Beach State has clinched the Pacific Athletic Conference title; Brigham Young won again in the Western Athletic Conference and Weber State retained its Big Sky title.

The University of California, Los Angeles, which has won the last five championships, clinched at least a tie for the Pacific Eight title by overwhelming Oregon State, 91-72, for its 23rd straight victory of the season and the 38th over a two-season span.

With Marquette's loss to Detroit, UCLA is the only major unbeaten team in the nation.

Three other tournament conference berths will be decided by post-season tournaments in the Atlantic Coast, Middle Atlantic and Southern Conferences.

Sixteen conference teams receive automatic berths to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. The remainder of the 25-team field will be completed by independents, to be selected Wednesday.

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This is a capsule look at the unsettled races:

SOUTHWEST—Texas, Texas Christian, Texas A-M, Southern Methodist and Texas Tech are tied for the lead with 8-4 won-loss records. All but SMU will be opposing one another tomorrow and Saturday in showdown games.

While SMU meets Rice tomorrow and Baylor on Saturday, Texas is at Texas A-M and Texas Tech is at TCU tomorrow. Then the Texas Aggies are at Texas Tech Saturday night, while Texas is host to TCU in the afternoon.

The tie was created after Rice beat Texas A-M, 73-69; Texas defeated SMU, 93-81; TCU routed Baylor, 85-54, and Texas Tech edged Arkansas, 95-80.

SOUTHEASTERN—Louisiana State's 89-71 victory over Kentucky tightened up the race considerably. The Wildcats (12-3) hold a half-game lead over Tennessee (11-3). Alabama (8-4) is still in the running.

Kentucky has three games left, including Alabama tonight and Tennessee on March 3.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Louisville, the conference leader, scored an 84-79 victory over St. Louis Saturday, that just about clinched the Bulldogs. The deciding game should be between Louisville (10-1) and Memphis State (10-2) Thursday at Memphis.

BIG TEN—Michigan beat Minnesota, 64-52, to take over the lead with an 8-2 mark. The Gophers are tied with Ohio State, the defending champion, each at 3-3.

Michigan has games with Michigan State, Wisconsin and Iowa, all in the bottom half in the conference standings, remaining.

KANSAS STATE LEADS
BIG EIGHT—Chances for a three or four-way tie, which appeared likely a week ago, now are remote. Kansas State (9-2) moved into the lead by beating Oklahoma 80-71, while Missouri, which had led for most of the season, was beaten by Kansas, 83-80. Missouri (8-3) dropped to second and got a shot at Kansas State at home March 7.

IVY LEAGUE—Penn (11-1) is headed for a third straight crown. The Quakers have games remaining with Yale and Brown. Princeton is 10-2.

MID-AMERICAN—Ohio University leads with 6-3 and Toledo and Kent State are second at 5-3. Western Michigan (4-5) and Bowling Green (1-8) remain on the Ohio schedule.

OHIO VALLEY—Morehead State is the pacemaker with 6-4 against the likes of Western Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky are tied for second at 7-5. East Tennessee State and Eastern Kentucky are left on the Morehead schedule.

WEST COAST ATHLETIC—San Francisco (11-1) and Santa Clara (9-2) are battling for honors and their game on March 8 could decide the title.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The NCAA has not offered to refund the price of tickets to those who watched Howard Porter, already secretly signed, perform in last year's tournament.

Stare intimidate the NCAA bureaucrats, notably Walter Byers, the executive secretary. At the moment, the NCAA is tolerating the presence at Long Beach State of a basketball player, Nate Stephens, who has attended five other institutions—Weber State, Southern Idaho, University of Texas at El Paso, New Mexico State and Creighton. Obviously, his most compelling academic qualification is his height—six feet, 11 inches.

Quietly, the NCAA has ignored other academic abuses when it involves stars. Shortly after Louisiana State ended its basketball season two years ago, Pete Maravich was suspended by the university for having married two women.

Maravich was suspended by the university for having married two women. "You don't have to bother with that junk," he said, referring to studies, "you can make your life playing ball."

Maybe so, if you're Pete Maravich, who signed with the Atlanta Hawks for a reported \$2 million. But most college athletes need to bother with that junk in order to make their lives.

If the NCAA is concerned about protecting its integrity, maybe it should sue itself.

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Maravich Sets Pace For Hawks

Art Buchwald

The Spirit of Peking

WASHINGTON—The "Spirit of Peking" has had more of an effect on Americans than anyone would like to admit. For example, my Uncle Leo and Aunt Zeldia, who live in Brooklyn, had broken off diplomatic relations with my Uncle Harry and Aunt Gertrude, who live in New Jersey, about 20 years ago.



Buchwald

No one is quite certain why the break, though rumor in the family had it that Uncle Harry had sold Uncle Leo some hospital insurance, and Uncle Leo had been unable to collect on the policy because of some small print which Uncle Harry had neglected to mention to him.

Aunt Zeldia called Uncle Harry a crook, and Aunt Gertrude declared both Aunt Zeldia and Uncle Leo persona non grata in the entire State of New Jersey.

The other day Uncle Leo's son Henry pointed out to his parents that if President Nixon could go all the way to Peking to normalize relations with Mao Tse-tung, they could at least take a crack at making peace with Uncle Harry and Aunt Gertrude.

Surprisingly, Uncle Leo and Aunt Zeldia agreed to open negotiations, and Henry went on a secret mission to the mainland of New Jersey to arrange the details.

Uncle Harry and Aunt Gertrude agreed to a state visit from Uncle Leo and Aunt Zeldia, but they wanted Henry not to get his hopes up over one trip. Henry went back to Brooklyn and reported he thought the climate was right for the visit, even if it did no more than break the ice, which New Jersey had a lot of this year.

The date for the historic journey was set for last Sunday, and because of lack of transportation and shortage of accommodations, I was the only newspaperman accredited for the trip.

Uncle Leo and Aunt Zeldia

brought along a staff consisting of their three children and their spouses.

We arrived at noon, New Jersey time. We were all disappointed to find there were no crowds in the streets as we drove up to the house, but when we got out of the car, Aunt Gertrude and Uncle Harry were there to greet us with their four children.

We went inside the house, where we were each served a glass of California wine. Since no one had been to New Jersey for 20 years, we were amazed at the many changes that had taken place. Everyone seemed well fed and well clothed, and Aunt Zeldia mentioned that Aunt Gertrude had even bought a new sofa since the last time she had been there.

The first thing on the agenda was dinner, and Aunt Gertrude served 14 courses. Uncle Leo and Aunt Zeldia pretended they were enjoying every moment of it, though Aunt Zeldia had made everyone eat before we left Brooklyn because she said "You never know if they're going to feed you when you go there."

After dinner Uncle Leo made a toast in which he said that it was nice to be in New Jersey again after all those years, and while there were great differences to be settled in the family, particularly the question of what type of insurance Uncle Harry sold, he hoped the visit would bring about new relations between them.

Uncle Harry responded by saying that anyone who doesn't read an insurance policy is an idiot, but there are more important things in life than whether you can collect when you go to a hospital.

After the toast Uncle Harry's nine-year-old granddaughter provided entertainment by playing 14 numbers on the piano. Uncle Leo and Aunt Zeldia applauded politely.

The highlight of the trip was a visit to Uncle Harry's "forest" which he had built in the back of his house to keep his neighbor's dog out. It is four feet high and 30 feet long, and Uncle Leo said he thought it was one of the great wonders of the world.

Irving Marder

Adam—

A Literary Cliffhanger

SYNOPSIS: When last seen publicly in the United States, the summer of 1971, Miron Grindea, star of Adam, the literary world's longest-running cliffhanger (36 years) was dangling by a shoestring over a precipice at the University of Rochester. Under one arm was a copy of the quarterly magazine's current issue (Nos. 353-360), under the other an alpenstock. The shoestring, dangerously frayed after three years of use, broke under the strain and Mr. Grindea fell into space. NOW READ ON.

PARIS (HIT)—This is perhaps one of Adam's most perilous departures. Mr. Grindea had written, with remarkable foresight, in his introduction to that issue. He had also characterized it as "ambitious" and it was certainly that. How many magazines can you think of originally written in Sanskrit, Kashmiri, Gujarati, Assamese, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil and Sinhala, among others of India's 16 literary languages?

Admittedly this was not a typical issue of Adam, in that it was devoted entirely to work from the Indian subcontinent. But it was typical of the ambition and the audacity that have carried this English magazine through 36 years—in the little-magazine world practically a millennium.

Not that Miron Grindea's achievement has gone unmarked during all those years. The inside cover of Adam (an acronym for Arts, Drama, Architecture and Music) quotes such tributes as these:

"The most remarkable one-man performance of our lifetime. No other international magazine can show the same glittering company of contributors. One wonders how Miron Grindea does it—until one meets him. He is enthusiasm personified. . . . There seems to be nothing he cannot ultimately track down. . . . Oliver Edwards in the London Times.

"Unlike anything else in the London or Paris literary scene." —C. P. Snow in The Author.

A glance at some recent issues of the magazine shows that these tributes are neither mere puff nor hyperbole. (Keeping in mind the stock-in-trade of the average American "little magazine"—indigestible slices of deep-fried pseudo-Faulkner, swatches of imitation Joyce, inept pastiches of Eliot, by writers who are not only unknown but obviously destined to remain so.)

And 1970 issue of Adam included the complete text of a previously unpublished Nabokov play by Jean-Paul Sartre, called "Barbarians or the Sun of Thunder." It was written, as a preface to a play by Sartre, for presentation to Sartre's fellow-fugitives in a German war-prisoner camp at Christmas, 1940. It was Sartre's first play and he himself played the role of Barthasar, "the one among the three things from the Orient . . . who makes Barbarians see the meaning of the birth of the Savior." Esslin said, "There were a number of Catholic priests in the camp and Sartre wanted to foster the solidarity of all French prisoners of war at that moment in the history of France."

A 1971 issue, most of which was devoted to the Proust centenary, contains three poems by Jorge Luis Borges and an English translation of a Borges story, "The Promise," previously unpublished, which must be one of the shortest short stories ever written—approximately 370 words.

It would be misleading to give the impression that all (or even most) of Adam's contributors are of Sartre's or Borges's stature. About half of the 18 contributors to that issue are people who may be quite distinguished in their fields but whose names are unknown to me. "C. . . . For decades," Grindea said in the final Rochester issue, "our greatest and most nagging concern was how to cope honorably with the printers."

In 1947, Jean-Paul Sartre, right, pays a visit to Adam's offices. Henri Jourdan, left, and editor Grindea.

And how to reward the truly impecunious contributors with token fees. . . .") This, of course, puts the finger on one of the great services rendered by magazines like Adam and the best of its editors: It gives the unknown artist (writer, poet, playwright) a chance to break into print.

The 1971 issue, mainly about Proust, contains texts in French, as well as English, which is not unusual in Adam. A 1969 issue given over to Baudelaire and Berlioz contained, among other attractions, 61 letters by Berlioz—some originals, some in English translation. Several of the French originals are reproduced in facsimile, with scribbled bits of musical notes.

As for the names of contributors that ring no bells, a 1969 issue included three that have rung plenty of bells, but not previously in lit. mag. circles: Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins. From the cover illustration, a sculpture by Henry Moore, expressly for Adam, to the back cover, a review of the same sculpture, the entire issue, was built around the moon theme, traced through the ages in prose and poetry.

But to return to our hero, Miron Grindea, whom we left falling through space at the University of Rochester. The introduction to that last Rochester issue ended, "This will of course not be the last of Adam. . . . We hope to be able in our [next] issue to announce the prospects for yet another period of independent existence—as in the past."

A fairly diligent hunt through the Paris bookshops disclosed, however, no sign of a new Adam—though several places said the name sounded familiar. What had happened? A phone call to England elicited part of the answer.

Miron Grindea had landed on his feet, as usual, at 28 Emperor's Gate, his London flat, from which Adam is produced, and on the phone he sounded cheerful, even ebullient. But was the adjective, to Cyril Connolly's tribute—"Miron Grindea's indefatigable Adam"—still applicable? Would "the most lion-hearted of all the little magazines" in The Book-seller's phrase, be roaring again or would it not?

(To be continued, perhaps.)

PEOPLE: Today's Army Called '152,000% Better'

The United States Army, says Sammy Davis Jr., has come a long way since he served as a GI back in World War II. In fact, "it's just about 152,000 percent better now," said the entertainer, interviewed after performing for servicemen at an Army base in South Vietnam. Praising the "effort" they're making on black and white relationships, Davis said: "They're bending some rules these days. They're regarding men as individuals. For example? Well, when I was in the Army I was on a post where a colored guy couldn't get his hair cut. Now you can. There are a thousand little things like that making things better now. Maybe they're little, but the total is big. The relationship between black and white is better."



Sammy Davis Jr.

His records are hardly the top of the pop charts. The quality is tiny and the quantity is small. "It's a 'mousy service.' Be that as it may, Dial-a-Disc, the British General Post Office's telephone pop-music service, was dialed 55 million times in 1971, bringing in a revenue of well over \$200 million, and about as many Americans with an ear for music. National figures, published yesterday in a GPO bulletin, had the "speaking-disc" service way out in front, with 300 million calls, Dial-a-Disc, however, far outdistanced the third place service—dial-a-song—which registered a puny 12 million calls. "We're really at a loss," said a GPO official interviewed by UPI on Dial-a-Disc. "The average telephone works on a sound board within 3,000 high cycles. Record-players start right off, and take about 20 to 25 cycles. This makes Dial-a-Disc's sound quality worse than the thinnest record-player in the world." As for the selections offered the public, UPI records that yesterday's offering, at precisely 5:10 a.m., was "American Pie" sung to banjo accompaniment by Don MacLean.

Clad in brown boots, brown pants with white polka-dots and a stylishly cut tan sports jacket, Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden, Apollo 16's command-module pilot last summer, breezed into New York over the weekend to explain why he considers two April appearances on "Miss Rogers' Neighborhood," a children's TV program, important to both him and to the nation. "I have been violently

opposed to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's rule forbidding the presence of anyone under 18 in space launch," said Worden. "Kids aren't paying the bill yet, but they're frightened by the space program and frightened by it sometimes think on TV we can explain program to them." On one of his programs, reported The New York Times, Worden gives the child a no-nonsense, first-hand, description of the back side of the moon: "It's lumpy like porcupine for the visible side of the moon. It's smooth like chocolate pudding."

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: To P. Berthel of Sweden, son of Gustaf V Adolf, who celebrated his 60th birthday yesterday at a "core location," presumably in the "core" of the earth. A Berthel, a noted gourmet who edulcorates on the European, cut in his younger days, spends most of his time proving Sweden and Swedish, not abroad and sharing the burden of representation his 89-year-old father, ENG. Dr. Berthel, 70-year-old and husband of the late Mrs. Marion S. widow of Hollywood director William S. Dietrich, the wedding planned for this spring. By the British manner, a special award the most original entry national tape-recording for his tape of the source of a small eating a lettuce leaf.

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